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Library Association News-Sheet

VOL. 61 NO. 5

MAY 1959

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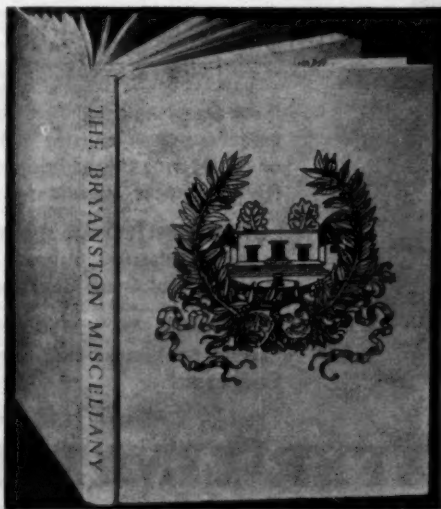
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## A Librarian's Calendar

- May 25th-27th.—Scottish L.A. Annual Conference, Stirling.
- May 27th-29th.—L.A. Committees and Council.
- May 29th.—G.L.D. (A.A.L.), London Univ.L., Senate House, W.C.1, 7 p.m. "Documentary reproduction".
- June 3rd-5th.—Conference of Library Authorities in Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff.
- June 4th.—G.L.D. (A.A.L.), Sutton P.L., 7 p.m.
- June 10th.—G.L.D. (A.A.L.), day coach trip to new Bucks. branches.
- June 17th.—Medical Section. Visit to the National Institute for Medical Research, The Ridgeway, Mill Hill, London, N.W.7. 6.30 p.m.
- June 17th-July 2nd.—L.A. Examinations.
- June 21st-27th.—Canadian L.A. Conference, Edmonton, Alberta.
- June 28th.—A.A.L. (Sussex and Wessex Divisions), Arundel, 3 p.m., Tour of Castle, 5 p.m. Tes, 6 p.m. L.R. McColvin on "The Roberts report".
- July 1st.—Youth Libraries Section, tour of Kenneth Grahame country, visit to Reading School. Evening meeting at Reading P.L.; Mr. S. H. Horrocks on "Library work with young people in Nigeria".
- July 4th-10th.—Scottish Summer School, Newbattle Abbey College.
- July 15th.—Closing date for entries for L.A. Prize Essay.

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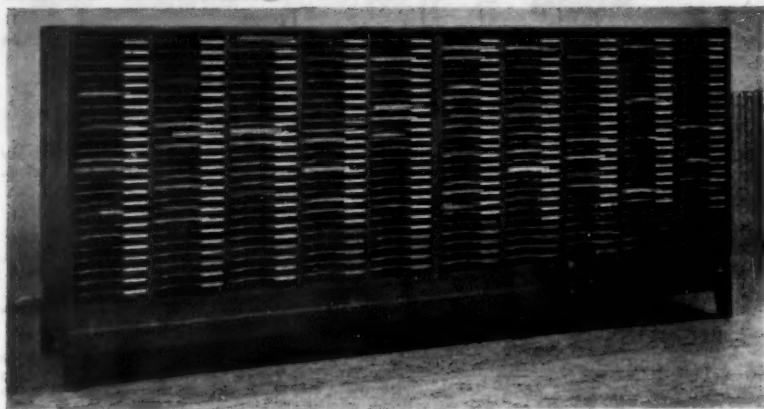
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## The Library Association Record

Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1

Editor: A. J. Walford, M.A., Ph.D., F.L.A.

VOL. 61 No. 5

MAY 1959

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# The Library Association Record

MAY 1959

## Libraries in the U.S.S.R.

By EDWARD DUDLEY, F.L.A., Lecturer, Library School,  
Ealing Technical College

IT was the writer's intention to submit for publication a short article on the organization of library services in the U.S.S.R., which would have been based upon a somewhat tentative paper given to the London Group of the University and Research Section of the Library Association some two years ago. The delays imposed by a rather dilatory nature have, however, prevented the publication of a rather superfluous article, for there has been published in the intervening period a considerable amount of information about Soviet librarianship which makes it less necessary for me to attempt the sort of broad survey I had in mind.

As, however, none of this newly-published information about Soviet librarianship is of British origin, I wish to examine instead some of the reasons for this apparent lack of interest by British librarians, and to suggest possible remedies. Secondly, I wish to draw attention to some published sources of information in the hope that they may be used by students and others.

There has been no major writing on Soviet librarianship by British librarians since the end of the war, as reference to the *Five years' work in librarianship* and its annual predecessors will show. Indeed, it comes as something of a surprise to realize that the last reasonably informative account of Soviet librarianship published in this country is nearly a quarter of a century old—that of H. M. Cashmore in *A survey of libraries*, 1938. This must now be classed as a historical account, a fate which soon overtakes much writing on the U.S.S.R. By contrast, it would appear that interest and research in Soviet librarianship by librarians and others in the United States is both wide and detailed. Most of the information "accessible" to the majority of British librarians is of American origin and, although we may be grateful for this, I feel that it cannot be a very satisfactory indication of our

professional awareness. The reasons for this comparative lack of knowledge and interest can, I think, be traced to three main factors—the difficulty of language, scarcity in this country of printed materials on Soviet librarianship, and, possibly, lack of curiosity, prompted in some cases by distaste for the political system of the U.S.S.R.

*Barrier of language.* In view of recent difficulties of achieving any satisfactory and lasting personal contacts with Soviet librarians and librarianship, one must obviously fall back upon published materials in Russian as the only comparatively fruitful source of information. Such material is now easier to obtain, but, as we are finding to our cost in the sphere of scientific, technical and industrial information, Russian is not in this country a popular foreign language. There can be but few British librarians able to use professional publications in the language, and we cannot expect institutions such as universities and D.S.I.R. to help us in this respect, e.g., by translating and publishing information about Soviet librarianship. Certain information of value is available in English, for instance, in the journals *Soviet studies* (University of Glasgow Department for the Study of the Social and Economic Institutions of the U.S.S.R.) and *Anglo-Soviet journal* (Society for Cultural Relations with the U.S.S.R.), which frequently contain articles of interest to librarians on such subjects as education and publishing. The abstracts of articles in the Russian periodical *Bibliotekar*, published by *Library science abstracts*, are extremely helpful and offer a partial solution, but this is the only Russian material abstracted. Some Russian writing on librarianship appears in German translation in the German Democratic Republic professional periodical *Bibliothekar*.

*Availability of material.* As many librarians

will confirm, it is now much easier to acquire Russian books and periodicals by purchase or exchange than it was up to about three years ago. But apparently very few publications on librarianship reach this country, possibly because there are few librarians able and willing to make use of them. In the absence of expressed demand, there are not likely to be more than sporadic attempts to procure Russian materials. This kind of vicious circle—which comes first, the material or the request for it—is not always easy to break, and it is not, of course, confined to the problem under discussion. But it is a reasonable assumption that at sometime in the near future there will be demands for Russian professional literature, including bibliographical publications, and it is therefore suggested that our professional library should begin more systematic acquisition of this material. There is, perhaps, a potential field of co-operation here with other libraries and institutions, e.g., Aslib, London University (School of Slavonic and East European Studies), National Central Library, and the Greenwood Library.

There is need, too, for more extensive reviewing of Russian professional publications in this journal which might follow the example of *Journal of documentation* and *Library quarterly* in this respect. *Library science abstracts* could extend its coverage to include at least one other important Soviet journal, *Sovietskaia Bibliografiia*, and possibly notes on some of the practical manuals issued in great numbers in the U.S.S.R. which provide a valuable insight into current administrative methods in Soviet libraries.

Greater availability and "accessibility" of Russian professional publications could remove what one hopes is the main factor inhibiting the Library Association's examiners from including questions in examination papers on aspects of Soviet librarianship. Apart from what might be termed the educational desirability of fostering an interest in foreign librarianship, there are already in many academic, special and large public libraries, problems arising from an increasing intake and use of Russian language materials. Bibliography and cataloguing spring readily to mind as examples of the "practical" significance of the study of Soviet librarianship.

*Lack of personal contact.* Valuable as the use of Russian professional publications may be in the study of Soviet librarianship, it is likely to be limited unless accompanied by outside accounts based upon inspection and verification of the aims and practices of libraries. Further, it is probable that similar ignorance and misconceptions of British librarianship exist among Soviet

librarians; they, too, have in the main our professional literature as *their* main source of information.

The almost complete lack of personal contact, both cause and effect of the general unawareness of Soviet librarianship in this country, can be traced to a number of reasons, some of which are fairly obvious. The cost and difficulties of travel between the two countries still remain, and are only slowly diminishing. Individual travel by either Soviet or British citizens is rare, and such contacts as have been made have required great administrative and financial assistance. No organized groups (or "delegations" as the Russians invariably call them) of British librarians have visited the U.S.S.R., although in the recent past such groups have gone from other countries, e.g., the U.S.A. and Sweden, from which parties of students at the Swedish Ministry of Education's library school have gone on more than one occasion. By contrast, the number of British librarians who have recent first-hand knowledge of Soviet libraries probably does not reach double figures.

The existence of agreements between countries on such matters as cultural exchanges undoubtedly does much to facilitate personal contacts; this has been the experience of the signing in January, 1958, of the Cultural Exchange Agreement between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. One hopes that negotiations between our own country and the U.S.S.R. which have recently been resumed, will be fruitfully concluded. But many contacts have been established without benefit of such agreements; there has been a steady increase in the visits between the two countries of groups representing, for example, the stage, music, ballet, education and sport.

Although it is now much easier to make contact by post with institutions and librarians in the U.S.S.R. than it was in the years immediately after the War, there are a number of practical questions of concern to librarians of the two countries which would benefit from detailed discussion. Among these may be noted the problem arising from the increase of exchange and loan of publications.

*Lack of interest.* If it could be shown that British librarians are not very concerned about librarianship abroad, are indeed "insular", then this general proposition would account in part for the absence of knowledge of Soviet librarianship. But there are many manifestations of our concern with librarianship abroad which are evidence of a truly international outlook. The part played by British librarians in the many



activities of Unesco, the substantial role they play in I.F.L.A. and F.I.D., the succession of visits by organized parties to other European libraries, notably in Scandinavia, and L. R. McColvin's *The chance to read*, all reflect in different ways an interest in librarianship outside our own country.

It becomes evident that it is impossible to discuss this question without recognizing that the division of the world into rival political, military and now economic blocs leading to the erection by many governments of barriers to the free movement of people and materials, has a direct effect upon the small world of librarianship. In short, a lack of sympathy with the aims and practices of the Soviet state has led to a disinclination on the part of many British librarians to be interested in Soviet librarianship. But both lack of sympathy and, indeed, antagonism are more widespread in the U.S.A. than in this country and have proved to be less of a barrier to the determined acquisition of knowledge about many aspects of life in the U.S.S.R., including the provision and maintenance of library services. (One may be forgiven, perhaps, for saying that the lack of sympathy and antagonism have positively inspired much research activity of this kind.)

Whether we regard the U.S.S.R. as a menace or as a shining example to mankind (yet, perhaps, as neither, but as a stimulus and challenge to our own beliefs and practices), we have still to take note of its successes and its failures. If this general statement is true, it is applicable in some measure to Soviet librarianship. Even a cursory reading of the available literature is sufficient to show that in the U.S.S.R. there are library services comparable in magnitude and variety with those of the U.S.A. and our own country. Further, if we believe, as presumably librarians must, that the virtual abolition of large-scale illiteracy and the achievements of Soviet science and technology would have been impossible without organized library services penetrating every aspect of Soviet life, then it is probable that both industrialized countries and the newly-developing areas of the world have much to gain from the study of the development of Soviet library services. Similarly, librarians in the U.S.S.R. may profit from the study of our experience; the U.S.S.R. has never been backward in selecting what it considered to be useful from the techniques of the West.

This article has been written in the hope that, whatever the nature and extent of ideological and other differences between us, there shall be more fruitful exchanges of knowledge between British

and Russian librarians in the future than there have been in the past. The Director of the Twenty-third Annual Conference of the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago, which heard papers on the theme "Iron curtains and scholarship: the exchange of knowledge in a divided world", puts the possibilities as follows:

"The new points of view gained in cross-cultural exchanges providing a testing ground for conclusions already held, furnish inspiration for intellectual innovations, and provide ideas for the development of scholarship."

Areas of agreement exist which surmount ideological differences, and they can be used to punch holes in our iron curtains. Finally, where agreements cannot be reached on principles, the possibility still exists for the fruitful exchange of ideas on the particulars of a scholarship." *Lib. Q.*, 28(4), October, 1958, 238.

#### SUGGESTED READING\*

##### 1. General accounts of Soviet library services

The entry of the U.S.S.R. into Unesco in 1954 has been followed by many accounts of Soviet library services in *Unesco bulletin for libraries*, of which a Russian language edition is now published. A very short account of the structure of Soviet library services appeared in the *Bulletin*, 8(5/6), May-June, 1954, 53-5. A more detailed account, translated from the Russian, is *La Documentation Française, Les bibliothèques en U.R.S.S.* (1948), 15 p. It contains a short account of the development of libraries since 1917 and accounts of some typical libraries; the statistical information is inevitably dated. Thomas J. Whitby of the Subject Cataloging Division, Library of Congress, and a recent visitor to Soviet libraries, has contributed a paper to the Chicago Library School Conference mentioned above: "Libraries and bibliographical projects in the communist bloc", *Lib. Q.*, 28(4), October, 1958, 277-94. This issue of *Library quarterly* contains the ten papers presented at the conference, and is strongly recommended as preliminary reading. A recent Russian account in thirteen chapters *inter alia* deals with the history and development of Soviet libraries, the structure of library services, cataloguing and classification and inter-library co-operation. There is a great deal of statistical information. This is Abrikosova, F. S., *gen. ed.*, *Biblioteknoye delo v S.S.S.R.*, 1957, 387 p.

\* No attempt has been made to cover in the following survey more than a few of the more general aspects of Soviet librarianship, and I have concentrated on noting the more accessible publications. I have also taken the opportunity to comment briefly on some of the topics discussed in the literature cited.



General accounts derived from a survey of published accounts, mainly in professional journals, are:

Delougaz, Nathalie P., "Some problems of Soviet librarians as reflected in Russian library journals", *Lib. Q.*, 15(3), July, 1945, 213-23.

Berthold, Arthur, "Survey of recent Russian library literature", *Lib. Q.*, 17(2), April, 1947, 138-47.

Maurin, Raissa, *A survey of Soviet literature in library science, 1948-52*. 1954.

Dudley, Edward, *Libraries in the U.S.S.R.* Essay for Final Examination of Library Association. (In L.A. Library.)

Finally, it is worth noting a publication which is in preparation at the time of writing. This has been commissioned by the Council on Library Resources, Inc., of the U.S.A., a body which has initiated several research projects. The publication, to be entitled *The role of libraries in the Soviet Union*, is being prepared by Messrs. Gorokhoff and Horecky, with Mr. S. Yakobson, Chief of the Slavic and Central European Division of Library of Congress, acting in an advisory capacity, and will be based upon published and eye-witness accounts.

## 2. National libraries

There are, in the U.S.S.R., in addition to the libraries of the status of the British Museum Library, many libraries national in character which have no counterpart in this country. There are also the equivalent of national libraries in the constituent republics of the U.S.S.R. References to literature dealing with some national libraries are given below, but it must be emphasized that these give no indication of the number and variety of such libraries.

### Lenin Library

Esdaile, A., *National libraries of the world*. 2nd ed. revised by F. J. Hill. 1957, 240-53.

Klevenskii, M., *Geschichte der Staatlichen Lenin-Bibliothek der UdSSR*. Band 1. 1955. 158 p. The Chief Librarian here describes the history of the Library to 1917.

### Saltykov-Shchedrin Library

Esdaile, A., *op. cit.*, 253-66.

### Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

The Academy is responsible for a network of about 100 libraries in the U.S.S.R. Its two main libraries are the Central Library, Leningrad (founded in 1714 by Peter the Great) which is devoted mainly to mathematics and natural sciences and the Fundamental Library of the Social

Sciences, Moscow. The former is described by its head librarian, G. A. Čebotarev, in *Unesco Bull.*, 10(10), October, 1956, 225-6. Publishing activities of the Academy are noted in *Unesco Bull.*, 10(5/6), May-June, 1956, 110-11.

### Special libraries

In addition to libraries serving government departments, industrial installations, research stations, etc., there are a number of national special libraries. A singular example is the All-Union Library of Foreign Literature, which is described by its head librarian, Margarita Rudomino, in *Unesco Bull.*, 10(10), October, 1956, 226-8. Medical libraries are described in *Unesco Bull.*, 12(2/3), February-March, 1958, 41-2.

The foremost of the U.S.S.R.'s university libraries, that of Moscow, is described by its directress, E. V. Spirina, in *Unesco Bull.*, 12(4), April, 1958, 77-9.

## 3. Public libraries

These are called in the U.S.S.R. "mass" libraries, the word public being used rather like the French "publique" when applied to libraries. The size of such libraries varies enormously—from the *izba* or cottage reading room up to large Republic libraries, which may be characterized as a combined "scientific" and mass library. Republic libraries receive books by legal deposit, organize the training and education of librarians and act as centres of inter-library loan schemes. The regional (*oblast*) library is next in size and exhibits some points of similarity with an English county library headquarters. In some areas there are also district (*rayon*) libraries, having responsibilities for assisting rural libraries. There are also libraries similar in character to our municipal libraries. The main problem in the organization of mass libraries is that of rural areas. Mobile libraries appeared in the R.S.F.S.R. after the War; many of them are away from their bases for three weeks, in view of the large areas to be covered.

Extensive library services are also provided by trade unions, factories, state and collective farms.

Apart from Russian sources, there appears to be no satisfactory account of the organization and work of the mass libraries. *Les bibliothèques en U.R.S.S.* and the writer's Final Examination essay are probably useful, though they are now dated. A majority of the abstracts from *Bibliotekar* in *Library science abstracts* deal with mass libraries.

#### 4. Bibliographical services

The strength of Soviet bibliography stems from the obvious basis of the compulsory deposit of all material from Soviet presses, its registration in a number of official bibliographical publications and the retention of the material by the many libraries enjoying the privilege of free copies. In some cases the number of copies of a publication to be deposited may number 70; the Lenin Library receives three copies of all books published. Central to the work of legal deposit and bibliography is the All-Union Book Chamber, which is described by N. Kuharkov in *Unesco Bull.*, 11(1), January, 1957, 2-4. The best general account in English of Soviet bibliography is Whitby, Thomas J., "National bibliography in the U.S.S.R.", *Lib. Q.*, 23(1), January, 1953, 16-22. In a review article, Rudolph Smits gives brief analyses of the current bibliographies: "Bibliographic controls in the Soviet Union", *College and research libraries*, 17(4), July, 1956, 350-2. Karol Maichel, in two articles, deals with Russian bibliography up to 1917: "Russian current bibliographies, 1772-1917", *Lib. Q.*, 28(1), January, 1958, 38-44, and "Russian retrospective bibliographies", *Lib. Q.*, 28(2), April, 1958, 122-31. In the field of scientific and technical literature there is the formidable contribution of the Academy of Sciences' All-Union, Institute of Scientific and Technical Information which issues the unique series of integrated abstracts *Referativnyi Zhurnal* which began in 1954. It is described by Dr. Yu. Panov, the Director of the Institute, in *Journal of documentation*, 12(2), June, 1956, 94-100. Some critical comments are recorded by Elizabeth Beyerley, "A Russian abstracting service in the field of sciences: *Referativnyi Zhurnal*", *Aslib Proc.*, 8(1), May, 1956, 1-6.

#### 5. Publishing

There are, of course, in the U.S.S.R., no private publishers in the sense in which we use the term. However, this does not mean that all publishing is undertaken by State Publishing Houses of which there are many; learned societies, professional bodies, trade unions and local state organs also publish. A short account of the organization of Soviet publishing, with some statistics, is *La Documentation Française, Les éditions littéraires en U.R.S.S.* 1948. 16 p. At the Chicago conference mentioned above, Yuri Gvosdev, of the Embassy of the Soviet Union in Washington, contributed "Publishing and book distribution in the U.S.S.R.", which is published in *Lib. Q.*, 28(4), October, 1958,

269-76. Nathalie Delougaz considers the subject trends in Soviet publishing in "Some significant trends in Soviet book production", *Lib. Q.*, 19(4), October, 1949, 250-62. Some effects of publishing and book distribution upon the stocks of public libraries are noted by Arturs Baumanis and Robert A. Martin in *Soviet book statistics: a guide to their interpretation and use* (University of Illinois. Occasional Papers, No. 44, December, 1955. 16 p.).

#### 6. Classification and cataloguing

The Dewey Classification was promulgated as the official classification in 1920, and it appears that since then it has undergone several transformations. Apart from the theoretical objections to Dewey, the Russians find it unsatisfactory for their purposes—it takes little account of Marxism in general, or the structure, political, topographical or social of the U.S.S.R. in particular. This point is made by Nathalie Delougaz in "Adaptations of the decimal classification for Soviet libraries", *Lib. Q.*, 17(2), April, 1947, 148-61. More recently Arturs Baumanis and A. R. Rogers briefly cover the same topic up to the present and give information on the use of public library catalogues in "Soviet classification and cataloguing", *Lib. Q.*, 28(3), July, 1958, 172-86. A leading French worker in classification theory, Eric de Grolier, comments on the apparent failures to produce either satisfactory adaptations of Dewey or a classification based upon Marxist principles in his *Théorie et pratique des classifications documentaires*, 1957, 198-204, 376-7. Recent work in classification from Ranganathan onward would, one surmises, be of considerable interest to Soviet librarians, but there appears to be no published evidence of such interest. Similarly, details of Soviet attempts to produce a new classification closely suited to their needs are not easily found.

#### 7. Professional education

H. M. Cashmore remarks in *Survey of libraries*, 1938, p. 343: "I saw no library assistant who seemed to be younger than about thirty years of age and this is probably due to the long training imposed." Although this is not perhaps so true today, there is no doubt that professional education at lower and higher levels is more thorough than in many countries. An informative short account based upon published sources and a visit to the U.S.S.R. has been translated from the Swedish *Biblioteksbladet*. It is Valter Ahlstedt, "Library education in the Soviet Union", *College and research libraries*, 19(6), November, 1958, 467-70.

# The Library in the University Hall of Residence

By ALISON S. MARSH, B.A., F.L.A., *Library Assistant, University of Nottingham*

IN a recent paper discussing general aspects of library provision for the undergraduate, the Librarian of Birmingham University included the provision of extra-curricular reading in his survey.\* He quoted the Nottingham Hall libraries as probably the best example of this policy. The Nottingham experiment, which provides libraries of between 2,000 and 4,000 books in each of the Halls of Residence, is now six years old, and some account of its development may be of interest.

Before describing the type of provision made, however, we may ask whether it is part of the university's function to provide such material. If the university is merely a factory turning out students with the necessary certification of a degree, then the sole obligations of the library are to provide the necessary books for the teaching courses. But if it is also to be concerned with the general education of the student, then the wider the collection of books provided, and the more the student can be encouraged to "browse" amongst them, the better. This whole question is particularly relevant today, when the problem of over-specialization is much in the minds of educationists. The university bears a special responsibility in intensifying its science and technology studies, while maintaining the balance of the humanities, and ensuring that all students receive not only a specialized training, but also a general education.† The university library's obligations towards its undergraduate members are therefore twofold: to provide a collection of books related to the teaching courses in all faculties and departments, and to provide for the students' general education by maintaining a good collection of books on a wide range of subjects, and encouraging them to use it.

Where, then, does the Hall of Residence library fit into this picture? It may be argued that the university library itself should answer these purposes, but by its very size it often discourages "browsing". The student gets to know his own

section, but is not inclined to wander among the specialized monographs and textbooks of other subjects, even if the crowded state of the library did not deter such wandering. Also, in many universities, separate collections are maintained in departments, to the detriment of the main library. Thus, at Nottingham, there are separate libraries of fine arts, law, music, biology, engineering, mining, and physics and chemistry, and it would be a keen student from other faculties who would visit these often far-flung collections. The proportion of undergraduates using the university library for reading outside their course of study must be very small.

In this respect, the library in a Hall of Residence has many advantages. It is small, ready to hand whenever the student has time to make use of it, is comfortable and informal. More important, it houses a collection specifically designed for general reading. It was these considerations which led to the decision at Nottingham, in 1952, to develop libraries in Halls of Residence as a matter of university library policy, under the jurisdiction of the university library committee. Small collections were already in existence in three Halls. They had developed in a haphazard way, largely as a result of gifts, and consisted mostly of out-dated textbooks. They had no adequate funds for their maintenance and development, they had been catalogued (if at all) by a succession of enthusiastic but unskilled student librarians, and they were little used.

The new policy aimed at the development of general reading libraries of approximately 5,000 books in each of the five Halls of Residence. Books were to be chosen for their lasting value, and would cover all subjects. Textbooks (which were defined as books "the presentation of which has been dictated mainly by examination requirements") were as a general rule to be excluded. This was because it was felt that students should purchase their own textbooks, and, more important, that the prime aim of the Hall library was to encourage extra-curricular reading. Books selected have therefore been judged by the criterion of intelligibility to the general reader (that is, one not studying that particular subject). In the field of science, for example,

\* *L.A. Record*, October, 1958.

† This topic is considered in detail in a paper on university library development by Mr. B. S. Page, Librarian of Leeds University Library, read at the 1957 Library Association Annual Conference, and published in *Harrogate Conference Papers and Discussion*, 1957, pp. 52-8.

books chosen are those written primarily for the intelligent layman or the person with only an elementary knowledge of science, such as titles in Collins' *New naturalist* series.

At the time that this policy was initiated at Nottingham, a special grant of £2,500 was made for the purchase of books for a new Hall equipped with a fine library room. This library was treated as a "pilot project", and the experience gained, particularly in book selection and student reaction, has been utilized in the other Halls. Those Halls with small libraries already in existence received a grant of £250 each, to build up their collection of reference books and improve their basic stock. The most recent of the libraries, that for non-residential students, started with a special grant of £1,500. All these libraries now receive an annual grant of £100 each; the position is to be reviewed when the libraries reach approximately 5,000 volumes.

The Halls of Residence all have separate library rooms, distinct from Common Rooms. They are usually equipped with comfortable armchairs as well as upright chairs and tables, the largest room having seating accommodation for 5 per cent of its students. Mention must here be made of the fact that some Halls make arrangements for the use of their libraries by students who have formerly lived in Hall and are now in "digs". Normally, Halls libraries are only open to their own members, and it was to offset the advantage which this gave to the residential population that two years ago a general reading library on the same pattern was established in the Portland building for the use of non-resident students. From the beginning, the need of securing student interest and participation has been borne in mind, in order that students shall regard the library as an integral part of Hall life and as something in which they can have a voice, not something thrust on them from above. Student library committees, representative of all years, have been set up in each Hall, and meet regularly under the chairmanship of the warden. A member of the library staff usually attends these meetings, when book selection and matters of general policy are discussed. The main lines of policy for Halls libraries have been laid down by the University library committee, but the opinions of Halls committees are welcomed and have led to many improvements being made. Each Hall Library is encouraged to develop its own character. In practice it has been found that the Hall library flourishes most where there is an active library committee interested in its development.

Responsibility for book selection and for the general development of the collections rests with the deputy librarian, in consultation with the wardens and student committees. Some Halls committees are more active than others. Last year, for example, two Halls produced, at the first committee meeting of the session, lists of books to the value of the full £100 annual grant. These suggestions were discussed and, where necessary, "vetted" by the committee, the university library staff here acting in a purely advisory capacity. Other Halls like to be provided with lists of recommended books from which they can make their choice, adding suggestions of their own. In choosing the basic stock for these libraries, the catalogue of the Lamont Library, Harvard,\* and Bessie Graham's *Bookman's manual*† were found helpful; also the publications of the National Book League, particularly the two works by F. Seymour Smith,‡ and, more recently, *Science for all* (1958). Help was also sought from the academic staff, although there is a danger here that they are not sufficiently aware of the *general* reader. Choosing books "of lasting value" is a difficult problem, especially in the fields of current events and modern literature. It tends to lead to a dull and dead collection if books of the moment are to be excluded on the grounds that they may not last. This rule is interpreted, therefore, in a fairly elastic way. In response to student demand, for example, Colin Wilson's *The outsider*, and works of John Osborne, John Braine, and others of the so-called "Angry Young Man" school have been included in some libraries. These may or may not be regarded as works of value in, say, ten years' time, but they ought surely to be included in the educated person's reading today. Current book-selection by the library staff is done from regular review-reading in the literary weeklies and other media.

The day-to-day administration of the libraries is in the hands of the students, who make their own rules, but the ordering and processing of new books is done centrally by a qualified library assistant in charge of all Halls libraries. This ensures adequate and standardized cataloguing

\* McNiff, P. J. *Catalogue of the Lamont Library, Harvard College*. Harvard University Press, 1953.

† Graham, Bessie. *Bookman's manual: a guide to literature*. R. R. Bowker Co., 7th ed., 1954.

‡ Smith, F. Seymour. *An English library*. Cambridge University Press, 1950.

Smith, F. Seymour. *What shall I read next?* Cambridge University Press, 1953.



and classification. At Nottingham, the Library of Congress classification system is used in the University library, and it was decided to use the same system, in a slightly simplified form, for the Halls libraries. There are card catalogues in each Hall, but duplicate entries do not appear in the University library catalogue, since Halls library books are, as a general rule, only available to students living in that particular Hall. Shelf-lists (the original cataloguing slips) are kept in the main library, and are borrowed by the Halls librarians when required for the annual stock-taking.

The success of the Nottingham experiment can be indicated by a few figures. At one Hall, statistics were kept, some years ago, over a period of four months. These showed that of 62 members of Hall, 51 were regular users of the library, and only 21 per cent of the books borrowed were on the subject being studied by the borrower. In this period of four months, the total number of borrowings was 618, the library at that time containing only 1,200 books. The Hall which received the largest grant from the University library committee, and which became the "pilot project", has conducted a census of library use every year since its inception six years ago. The library now contains approximately 3,500 books, and the number of loans each year has increased from 500 in its first year to nearly 2,000 last year. The percentage of books borrowed for "leisure reading" (that is, extra-curricular reading) has shown an increase from 36 per cent in its first year to at least 44 per cent last year. This figure has to be qualified because, for purposes of the census, books in the English literature section, read by students of English, have been classified as reading for the purposes of work. Also, the census did not include books read by students in the library, but only those taken away. The most popular sections in the two women's Halls are literature, travel, art and music, in that order, and there are indications that this also applies to the men's Halls. Popular authors are D. H. Lawrence, Somerset Maugham, T. S. Eliot, Evelyn Waugh, Aldous Huxley and L. P. Hartley. Foreign texts are not much used in the libraries where they are provided, and it has been thought better to include foreign literature in bilingual editions or in translation—good modern translations where available.

Of course, the libraries have not met with unqualified approval. There are always those who point to an overburdened syllabus or an over-full programme of social commitments as an excuse for not having time for anything other than light

reading. Most agree that the provision of light reading is no part of the University's proper function, and that if they want such books, they must provide them out of their own funds. (In fact, some Common Rooms do have separate light fiction collections.) Such arguments as have been voiced against the Halls library idea have not been regarded seriously, since in fact, as the figures quoted above show, many students do find time for serious reading outside their subjects. Even if such students were a minority, it is still felt that library provision of this type is worth while, for the libraries have become a valued feature of Hall life. This policy is therefore to be continued at Nottingham as new Halls of Residence are built.

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#### CYRIL BARNARD MEMORIAL PRIZE

Many members of the Association will have heard with great sorrow of the tragic death of an eminent member of the profession, Cyril C. Barnard, for many years Librarian of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. To ensure that his memory is kept green and to mark their gratitude for his services to the Association in general and the Medical Section in particular, the Committee of that Section has decided to establish a Cyril Barnard Memorial Prize. Subscriptions are invited from all those who knew him and would like to express their appreciation of his qualities. They should be sent to, and made payable to, Mr. G. J. Hipkins, 6 Crossways, Sutton, Surrey.

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#### LIBRARIANS IN NORTH AMERICA

Mr. V. P. Richards, A.L.A., Fraser Valley Regional Library, writes that it is proposed to form an association known as Fellows and Associates of the Library Association in North America (F.A.L.A.N.A.). Its main purpose will be to unite, through a newsletter, all British librarians in North America concerned with certification and the equation of British and North American methods of library education, and other matters of mutual interest.

Would those librarians interested in further details, please write to the following address, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope (2c. Canadian, 3c. U.S.): F.A.L.A.N.A., Box 310, Abbotsford, B.C., Canada.



# The Lancashire Bibliography

I. FINANCE, by G. B. COTTON, F.L.A., *Honorary Secretary to the Joint Committee*

ONE of the post-war aims of the National Standing Conference on Local History was the compilation of bibliographies under the auspices of County Committees on Local History. The Lancashire County Committee, after considering the matter for some time, decided to approach the North Western Branch of the Library Association and the North Western Regional Library System with a view to setting up an organization for this purpose. A Joint Committee was set up, comprising members of the three bodies, with other co-opted members, under the chairmanship of Professor G. Barraclough of Liverpool University, and the first meeting was held on 7th November, 1950.

Several meetings were devoted to problems connected with the scope of the Bibliography, which was ultimately defined as outlined in the second part of this article. Estimating the possible number of items at this early stage was a well-nigh impossible task, but a figure of approximately 60,000 was eventually arrived at. As things have turned out, this looks like being a little on the high side, but it has formed a useful basis on which to work. It was calculated that the minimum staff required would be an editor and a cataloguer/typist, that with such a staff the work of compilation would take about five years, and that the annual cost would be upwards of £1,000.

Early encouragement came from Manchester City Council who, through the Libraries Committee, generously offered suitable accommodation on the fourth floor of the Central Library at a purely nominal rent. It was therefore decided to formulate a plan for the financing of the Bibliography with a target of something like £5,000 in view.

After much discussion it was agreed that the most democratic method would be to approach the 127 independent authorities in Lancashire and to suggest to each an annual subscription based on the ability of each to pay. For this purpose a sliding scale was adopted which took into account the population and rateable value of each authority, and the resulting amounts varied from just under £2 to £50. The General Secretary of the Community Council of Lancashire, under which body the County Committee on Local History operates, agreed to undertake the duties of Treasurer.

Though the appeal was circulated in good time for the various authorities to consider in relation to their 1952-53 estimates, it received an early setback when one authority, which had written to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for permission to contribute to the Bibliography, had such permission withheld. This prompted urgent correspondence with Whitehall, backed by personal representation in London by the Secretary of the Library Association, among others. All was well in the end, the Minister allowing contributions under Section 136 of the Local Government Act, 1948. This, however, entailed individual application to the Ministry, and the ensuing delay, coupled with the four months spent in negotiation, meant that many authorities did not send in their replies until late in 1952, and for a considerable time it was impossible to assess the success or otherwise of the appeal. Eventually the final picture emerged—77 authorities promised help either by subscription or donation, and (including contributions from the two universities and from societies of all kinds) the income for the whole of the initial five years amounted to just over £3,000.

This was little more than half the target, and it presented a real headache to the Joint Committee. At this time, however, the Committee experienced a further example of the fortune which has smiled on the enterprise during crises. Dr. G. H. Tupling, a member of the Joint Committee, William Farrer Research Fellow in the University of Manchester from 1928-35 and Special Lecturer in Local History in the University since that date, offered his services as editor, agreeing to accept a salary considerably less than that which was first calculated, as a gesture of his faith in the project and his determination to see it through. Even so, the remainder of the budget ruled out the possibility of engaging a full-time cataloguer/typist: the limit was a part-time clerk/typist. This naturally caused the Joint Committee much perturbation. Should it attempt the work in the certain knowledge that the original five-year estimate would require considerable extension and that funds were not nearly adequate, or should it call the whole thing off, and so end something like three years of discussion and planning? In the minds of the Joint Committee was the memory of an abortive attempt

to compile a Lancashire Bibliography through the Regional machinery in the mid-'thirties. It was felt that it was now or never. In the end it was the knowledge that something like two-thirds of the local authorities were behind the scheme that persuaded the Joint Committee to make a start, and Dr. Tupling commenced his duties on 1st May, 1953. His method of work and what he has achieved are detailed by himself in the second part of this article. It has evoked the admiration of his colleagues.

During 1957 the second financial appeal was prepared. This time the Ministry of Housing and Local Government was approached before the appeal was launched, and approval was readily forthcoming. Indeed, the Minister suggested that as some authorities had supported the first appeal under Subsection (2) of Section 107 of the Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938, which does not require individual application to the Minister, contributions might now be invited under that section. This suggestion was acted upon, and the 127 local authorities were asked to subscribe according to the original formula for a further five years. The result was highly satisfactory, more than 80 authorities, including the vast majority of the original subscribers, and the two universities, agreeing to contribute a sum in excess of £3,000 over the period, sufficient to ensure the completion of the work.

During the years, the composition of the Joint Committee has inevitably suffered change. In 1954 Professor Barraclough resigned as Chairman and was succeeded by Dr. T. S. Willan of Manchester University. Two members have died, including Charles Nowell, the late City Librarian of Manchester, and a further five members have resigned (two on retirement from their full-time posts and one on the acceptance of a post outside this country). There still remain six members of the original committee (including all three representatives of the North Western Branch of the Library Association) from a total of twelve, so that continuity has been maintained throughout. All past and present members have given their services without financial return of any kind, in a spirit of confidence and faith which has surmounted the considerable obstacles met. Much will be owed to them if this major bibliographical undertaking is brought to a happy conclusion. The endeavour may be of interest to those readers who are contemplating wide-scale bibliographical activity on relatively modest budgets in their own counties.

There yet remains the financing of publication. Approaches to certain trust funds have been made and, though failure must be recorded in one or two instances, negotiations are still proceeding in others. It may be possible to report on these, and upon other arrangements, at a future date.

## II. SCOPE AND COMPILATION, by G. H. TUPLING, M.A., Ph.D., *Editor of the Bibliography*

IN deciding upon the scope of the Bibliography, the Joint Committee had to be guided by several important considerations. In the first place, owing to the special difficulties involved in any attempt to provide a satisfactory guide to manuscript sources relating to Lancashire, it was realized that the project would have to be confined to the cataloguing of printed or quasi-printed material. In the second place, it was known that the preparation of a complete bibliography of Liverpool had already been begun by the City Librarian and his staff. In view of this fact, it was seen that the Committee's main concern would be with the rest of the county, though it was agreed that literature relating to Liverpool held by libraries outside Liverpool ought to be recorded. (Dr. Chandler has also kindly agreed, if it is possible to do so, to supply details of non-Liverpool items held by his department when the considerable task of reorganization in the Picton Library is com-

pleted.) Thirdly, the County Committee on Local History, in approaching the North Western Branch of the Library Association and the North Western Regional Library System, had envisaged a bibliography of Lancashire history. After much serious discussion it was decided to interpret the term "history" widely so as to include, with certain exceptions, all matter in printed, mimeographed or cyclostyled form bearing upon the historical development and present-day condition of Lancashire. Thus many forms of printed matter not generally regarded as historical, such as works on natural history (including botany, geology and climate), guides, directories, newspapers, catalogues of exhibitions, and collections of play-bills, will find their place in the Bibliography. On the other hand, (a) fiction, even though it may faithfully portray Lancashire life and scenes, (b) poetry, speeches, and sermons, unless they have special reference to persons, places, or events in Lancashire, and (c) works

printed locally or written by local authors, if they do not contain matter of local interest, will be excluded. In these respects the Lancashire Bibliography will be less comprehensive than that of Liverpool. Lastly, it was considered desirable that the resources of all the other public libraries in the county should, as far as possible, be explored, especially for local publications not likely to be widely circulated.

Within the scope thus roughly outlined, the aim is to provide a classified catalogue, with subject, author, and title indexes and some form of location guide for those items which can be consulted only in a limited number of libraries. The scheme of classification provisionally adopted divides the literature into two parts: the first relating to the county as a whole, the second to places within the county, which will, in the main, be the administrative divisions. In Part I the first section includes general works, e.g., bibliographies, topography, maps, natural history, periodicals and newspapers, and histories not dealing with a restricted period. The second section divides the history of the county into ten periods ranging from prehistoric times to the present day, and for each period classifies the entries according to the aspect or phase of Lancashire life with which they deal. The sub-divisions are naturally not the same in every period but, so far as they apply, they include archaeology, politics, local government and administration, economics and communications, religion, education and culture, social life, dialect, folklore, family history and biography. In Part II, arranged under names of localities, the entries will be classified, so far as is practicable, in accordance with the plan for county history; much will, of course, depend on the number and character of the items relating to the particular locality.

The work of compilation is being carried out in an office of the Manchester Central Library, kindly provided by the Libraries Committee. This accommodation has greatly facilitated the search for material in the Reference Department, which will form the basis of the Bibliography, and at the same time has enabled the editor to avail himself of the help and guidance of the library staff which has always been most willingly given. The end of 1957 has been fixed as the "dead-line" date of the publications to be examined, and within that limit all the relevant holdings the editor has been able to discover in the Reference Library, exceeding 27,000 items, have been catalogued. These include a large quantity of analytical references to historical, literary and scientific journals, transactions of learned

societies, both local and national, and other periodical publications. About a hundred series of these descriptions have been scrutinized, and only the limitations of staff and time have prevented further investigation on the same lines being pursued.

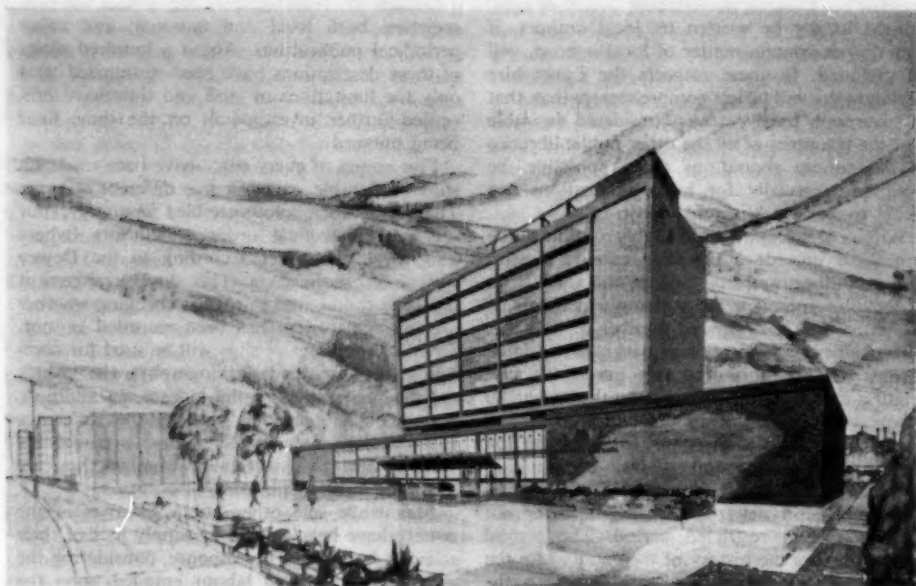
Five copies of every entry have been made on slips of durable paper in five different colours. The slips of each colour are filed separately, four sets in alphabetical order of authors (where known), the fifth set according to the Dewey system of classification. This dual arrangement has been found convenient for checking whether any particular item has been recorded or not. Eventually one set of slips will be used for compiling the classified Bibliography, the others for the preparation of the indexes. In addition, a number of items not held by the Reference Library have been collected in a separate file with a view to ascertaining whether they are available in other libraries.

Meanwhile, the other public libraries in the county have been invited to supply lists of their relevant holdings. The response, considering the amount of time and labour entailed upon the librarians and their staffs, is encouraging. Twenty-nine lists have so far been sent in, and many others have been promised as soon as they can be prepared. The collation of the lists received with the editor's files is now proceeding, and already it is clear that the number of new items which will ultimately be added to the catalogue will be very considerable.

The incorporation of the additional material and the classification and indexing of the total entries will no doubt increase the amount of clerical assistance needed. There is, however, no reason to anticipate any difficulty in completing the compilation without seeking further financial aid.

#### FURTHER READING

- Cotton, G. B. A proposed Lancashire Bibliography. *North Western Newsletter*, July, 1951, p. 5.  
 Cotton, G. B. The Lancashire Bibliography. *North Western Newsletter*, September, 1953, p. 8.  
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 Community Council of Lancashire. *Annual Report*, 1954 to date.  
 Library Association. North Western Branch. *Annual Report*, 1954 to date.  
 The proposed Lancashire Bibliography, 1951. 4 p.  
 The Lancashire Bibliography: what is it; how you can help, 1955. 7 p.  
 The Lancashire Bibliography: report on progress and suggestions for furthering the publication, 1957. 7 p.  
 (The above three booklets were issued by the Joint Committee for circulation among the authorities concerned.)



Reproduced by kind permission of the "Telegraph and Argus", Bradford  
Proposed new Central Library, Bradford

### New Central Library for Bradford

Bradford City Council has approved in principle the provisional plans for a new Central Library. A site has been reserved in the development plan for the new central area for the city and the new library will be the first major post-war civic building. It is estimated that if the necessary government and other consents are granted in due course, the building should be completed within five years. The new library is to be of some 100 feet in height, will have an overall floor area of approximately 110,000 square feet, and is to be of frame construction, with large glazed areas and facings of local stone. The building is to be designed by the City Architect (Mr. W. C. Brown, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.) in collaboration with the City Librarian. It is proposed that the building will be air-conditioned and that the boilers will be oil-fired. The estimated cost of the structure and furniture (excluding the cost of the site) is £550,000.

Each of the four main floors will have an upper-gallery floor with public access. The book storage stack will rise to the full height of the building and will be accessible from every main

and gallery floor. The main feature of the new building is the division of the book-stock into subject departments as opposed to the usual reference and home-reading divisions. The main departments are: commerce, science and technology; music (with a gramophone record collection) and drama; art and architecture; the social sciences, etc. (includes sociology, history, non-subject biography, travel, language and literature, philosophy and religion); local history; and each department will house all books, periodicals and other material relating to its own subject. In addition, there is to be a "popular library" containing fiction and popular books covering all subjects, and a newspaper and periodical room for general newspapers and periodicals not allocated to the subject departments.

Accommodation is allowed for a large entrance hall which will contain an information bureau to act as a civic information centre, and also a large area for the display of local and travelling exhibitions. Also provided will be a children's library, a lecture theatre to seat 400, and meeting- and committee-rooms of various sizes for the use of local societies.

It is intended to provide a refreshment room



and smoke room for library users and also an art exhibition room drawing attention to the collections in the City's Art Gallery and Museums, in addition to the usual accommodation normally provided in a central library.

The provisional plans indicate that the new library will be a first-class building in every sense, in which an attempt will be made to forecast the future rather than reflect the past. Accommodation has been planned on generous lines to give an expanding service for at least the next fifty years, and the method of construction will allow for changes in the emphasis of the library service to be accommodated with the minimum of structural difficulties in future years.

H. BILTON

## The Carnegie Medal Award for 1958\*

One has only to meet Philippa Pearce to realize that here is not only a pleasant personality but someone of keen intelligence and originality of thought. It is understandable that she should have written *Tom's midnight garden*, the outstanding book selected for the L.A. Carnegie Medal Award.

Miss Pearce spent her childhood in the King's Mill House, seven miles from Cambridge, where her grandfather and father were millers. This beautiful and much-loved house and garden is the background of her two stories for children. Miss Pearce was educated in Cambridge and won a State scholarship to Girton, where she took a degree in History and English. After a short period in the Ministry of Information, she became a script writer for the Schools Broadcasting service of the B.B.C. Recently she has moved to the Education Department of the Oxford University Press.

Script writing was "a wonderful training for writing a book", she says. She is not a prolific author and her two books have been written for personal pleasure and as "an acknowledgment of a happy childhood".

Philippa Pearce's first book, *Minnow on the Say*, was at once recognized by discerning readers as a work of distinction. It is the story of a treasure hunt and has a good plot, but its real value lies in its re-creation of the happiness and wonder of childhood and its perceptive characterization.

When her second book was published last year, three years after her first, it came as a surprise for its theme is entirely different. To

\* *Tom's midnight garden*, by Ann Philippa Pearce. (O.U.P., 10s. 6d.)



Ann Philippa Pearce

introduce a story based on a theory of time in a way that is within a child's comprehension, is something of an achievement. The story is simple in its beginning—Tom has to spend a period of quarantine with his aunt and uncle in a flat where there is not even a garden. What could be less promising? Lying awake at night he hears the grandfather clock strike thirteen and goes downstairs to investigate. In that time "out of time", he finds his garden. Each night he enters it with fresh delight; each night it is different but always beautiful.

It is in this garden that Tom meets Hatty, the lonely child who in Victorian times played there. Her story and personality unfold as Tom explores the garden. Each incident, each moment of experience, is isolated in a strange intensity of light and colour, just as in our memories moments of intense happiness or sorrow stand out clearly. To Hatty Tom is a ghost, to Tom she is one, yet both are real "Then and Now". Time counts not at all in the garden.

Miss Pearce has purposely emphasized the ordinariness of Tom so that the strange experiences in which he is involved seem all the more convincing. The happenings of the story can be accepted because they are worked out so logically. The author does not cheat, for she has fully



realized the limitations and possibilities of her experiment with time.

Yet Hatty cannot stay in the garden for ever and, as she grows up, Tom becomes insubstantial and the atmosphere of the garden changes. The garden is still more real to Tom than his life during the day, but the end is in sight. He plans to pay his last visit to the garden before he must go home—and finds that it is no longer there. He is shut out of his Paradise and his distress, child as he is, is an agony. For the adult reader, and for the child unwittingly, this has the underlying and inevitable truth of all great fantasy. In a less sensitive author's hands, any ending to follow this could have been disillusion, but Miss Pearce's conclusion is wholly right and satisfying.

*Tom's midnight garden* is an outstanding work of imagination, perceptive and brilliantly written by virtue of its very simplicity. It stands out above the rut of mediocre children's books of today, the opening of a new door of delight for children. "It's a lovely book!" said one of the children who has passed through that door. What further tribute could an author desire!

EILEEN COLWELL

#### Commended Children's Books of 1958

In addition to the award of the L.A. Carnegie Medal to *Tom's midnight garden*, the following children's books of 1958 were commended: BOSTON (L.). *Chimneys of Green Knowe* (Faber). SUTCLIFFE (R.). *Warrior scarlet* (Oxford University Press).

### Fifth Wala Conference

The fifth conference of the West African Library Association was held at University College, Ibadan, 13th-16th March, 1959, and was attended by over 75 delegates from all parts of Nigeria and Ghana. The delegates were welcomed by Chief T. T. Solaru, who is a member of the College Council, a member of the Federal House of Representatives, and is the local representative of the Oxford University Press, and this was followed by a vigorous Presidential address by John Harris, Librarian of the University Library. Features of the conference were papers by members of the teaching staff of the College, on "Nigerian historical writings" and "Approaches to African literature", whilst professional papers included "Science and libraries in West Africa" by H. A. Rydings; an account of library developments in tropical areas other than Africa, by W. J. Plumbe, and "The library and the community" by Miss E. Evans. At the Annual

General Meeting, which closed the conference, several resolutions concerning library and bibliographical needs in West Africa were passed. Officers elected for the coming year were Miss E. J. A. Evans, M.B.E., F.L.A. (President), John Harris (Vice-President), J. T. Strickland (Secretary). Miss Evans and Mr. Strickland are Director and Deputy respectively of the Ghana Library Services. A full report of the conference, and the papers read, will appear in the next issue of the Association's journal, *Wala News*.

S. H. HORROCKS

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

#### POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN LIBRARIANSHIP

A change in the regulations for the Diploma in Librarianship, to come into force next year, will be of interest to many. The present two papers on Palaeography will cease to be compulsory, and in their place students may offer one of the following alternatives:

- (a) History and Literature of Science (including the presentation of scientific information).
- (b) Oriental and African Bibliography, with special reference to an approved field of study. (This replaces the present course on Oriental Palaeography.)
- (c) Two papers, on Advanced Historical Bibliography, and Modern Book Production, binding, printing and publication.

The language requirements have also been altered. Latin to Advanced level will be required only from candidates taking the Palaeography course. All candidates, however, will be expected to have a good reading knowledge of at least two modern languages, in addition to English; French, German and Russian are especially appropriate.

These changes are being made in the interest of science graduates and others anxious to work in scientific libraries, and of oriental candidates desiring courses relevant to their work in their home libraries. Full details of the changes can be obtained on application to the Director, School of Librarianship and Archives, University College London, Gower Street, W.C.1.

### YOUTH LIBRARIES SECTION

#### LIBRARY OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

As stated elsewhere in this issue (p. 134), Miss S. L. Blandford, A.L.A., of Hampstead Central Library, Finchley Road, London, N.W.3, has been nominated Honorary Secretary of the Youth Libraries Section sub-committee responsible for the organization of the library of children's literature at Chaucer House. Miss Blandford will be pleased to deal with enquiries concerning the collection and to receive offers of books for it.

# The Library Association

## Torquay Conference, 1959

An official invitation to the Conference will be found in this issue and all members proposing to attend should return the detachable form to the Secretary not later than *25th July, 1959*.

The Annual Lecture will be held in the *Marine Spa*, not in the Pavilion, as previously stated.

## Annual General Meeting, 1959

All members are entitled to attend the Annual General Meeting on *23rd September*, at 2.15 p.m. Admission will be by ticket and members registering for the Conference will find a ticket in their envelopes. Members not registering for the Conference will be able to obtain tickets at the Registration Office, up to 12 noon, or at the door of the Pavilion, immediately before the meeting.

The object of using tickets is not to obstruct members but to prevent intrusion by unauthorized persons.

## 1959 Subscriptions

Members who have not yet paid their subscriptions for 1959 are reminded of the terms of Bye-law C2, which reads as follows:

"C2. Annual subscriptions shall be due and payable in advance on the first day of January in each year. If by the 30th June in any year the subscription due by a member for that year has not been paid, he shall forthwith be suspended from membership of the Association. If the subscription be paid after 30th June, but before 1st October, the rights and privileges of membership shall be restored, except that the member concerned may not vote in the Annual Election of the Council or of a Branch or Section Committee held during the remainder of that year, and the member will not be entitled to receive back numbers of the *LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD*. If the subscription remains unpaid by 1st October, the defaulter may be removed from the Association by vote of the Council."

When remitting subscriptions, members are requested to complete the remittance form recently sent to them in order to avoid unnecessary correspondence regarding the amount of subscription payable and membership of Sections.

## L.A. Prize Essay

Members are reminded that essays submitted in connection with the Prize Essay Competition for 1959 should reach Chaucer House not later than the *15th July*.

The following subjects have been chosen:

1. A plea for a less parochial attitude towards librarianship.
2. "Public libraries are used by a minority, by less than a quarter of the population; and the books they supply are mainly for recreational reading and not for education purposes. When this widespread system of public patronage was instituted, over a century ago, it was designed in large measure to combat illiteracy, but in our time it continues as an amenity wholly provided at public expense."—Arts Council, 1957-58.
3. Personal contacts between readers and librarians, and their making and maintenance in an age of mechanization in libraries.

Further details appeared in the *RECORD* for November, 1958, page 342.

## Honorary Fellows

Mr. J. D. Stewart and Mr. P. S. J. Welsford were elected Honorary Fellows of the Association at the April Council meeting.

## President for 1960

Mr. B. S. Page, M.A., Librarian of the Brotherton Library, Leeds University, has been nominated President of the Association for 1960.

## Reference, Special and Information Section

The Reference and Special Libraries Section will, in future, be known as the Reference, Special and Information Section.

## Esdaile Memorial Fund

The Esdaile Memorial Fund, which now stands at £286, will be closed on *30th June*. An indication will be given later of the form which this Memorial will take.

Dr. Walford, Editor of the *RECORD*, was married to Miss Jean Binder, Assistant Librarian, Patent Office Library, on 25th April, at St. Michael's Church, Wood Green. Many librarians were among the 70 guests who gathered at Selborne Hall, Southgate, to wish the couple every happiness. Telegrams were received from colleagues in public and special libraries.

## Register of Chartered Librarians

At the April, 1959, Council meeting, 39 Fellows and 107 Associates were elected to the Register as follows:

Fellows: Armour, A. J. (1958) Lanarkshire Co.L.; Bannister, S. G. (Miss), B.A. (1958) Lindsey and Holland Co.L.; Bell, D. (1958) Barrow-in-Furness P.L.; Bowman, V. M. (Miss), M.A. (1957), Royal College of Science

and Technology, Glasgow; Bulmer, L., B.A. (1958), Leeds P.L.; Coles, A. H. (1958), Exeter P.L.; Cowley, J. (1958), Mid-Herts. College of Further Education L.; Cunliffe, J. A. (1958), W. and G. Foyle Ltd.; Curwen, A. G. (1958), Westminster P.L.; Davinson, D. E. (1958), Belfast P.L.; Dolitzscher, A. (Mrs.) (1958), Camberwell P.L.; Fyfe, J. H. (Miss), M.A. (1958), St. Andrew's Univ.L.; Harrison, D. E. (1958), Leeds P.L.; Houldridge, D. L., M.A. (1958), Kent Co.L.; Hoyle, J. (1958), Liverpool P.L.; Hughes, D. M., B.A. (1958), W. D. and H. O. Wills Tech.L.; Hunt, K. (1958), Devon Co.L.; Leach, A. W. (1958), Herts. Co.L.; Lovett, J. H. (1958), Camberwell P.L.; Mann, D. E. (Miss) (1958), Lambeth P.L.; Mann, J. W. (1958), Liverpool P.L.; Marston, R. E. (1958), Hammersmith P.L.; Mori, G. (1958), Loughborough College of Tech. L.; Parry, V. T. H., M.A. (1958), Colonial Office L.; Pickles, R. (1958), Burnley P.L.; Rider, K. J. (1958), Birmingham P.L.; Singer-Blau, E. (1958), Sir John Cass College L.; Smith, N. E. (1958), Hull P.L.; Stacey, R. W. (1958), Preston P.L.; Stiles, W. G. (1958), Pembroke P.L., Ontario, Canada; Symons, A. C., B.A. (1958), Middlesbrough P.L.; Thimbleby, K. J. (1958), Camberwell P.L.; Torrington, F. W., B.A. (1958), Australian Ref. L., London; Towers, C. (Miss), B.A. (1958), Northumberland Co.L.; Tupling, A. M., M.A. (1958), Bucks. Co.L.; Willmot, L. G., M.A. (1958), Southwark P.L.; Wise, M. C. G. (1958), Royal Technical Coll. of East Africa; Wyatt, R. W. P., B.A. (1958), Mitcham P.L.

*Associates:* Adams, C. E. (Miss) (1958), Huddersfield P.L.; Aje, S. B. (1958), previously Reg.L., Ibadan; Archer, A. J. (1958), House of Commons L.; Bentley, A. D. (1958), Notts. Co.L.; Best, P. (Miss), Institute of Practitioners in Advertising L.; Bibby, L. S. (1958), Salford P.L.; Blackwood, I. M. (Miss) (1958), Shropshire Co.L.; Bloomfield, B. C., B.A. (1957), College of St. Mark and St. John L.; Bowers, C. S. (Miss) (1958), St. Marylebone P.L.; Burgess, M. A. R. (Miss) (1956), Stratford-upon-Avon P.L.; Burt, A. (Miss) (1958), Bournemouth Municipal College of Technology and Commerce L.; Campbell, H. N. E. (Miss) (1958), previously Institute of Jamaica L.; Carter, J. (Mrs.) (1958), Edinburgh P.L.; Clague, P., B.A. (1958), Birmingham Univ. L.; Cochrane, T. W. (1958), Univ. Coll. L., Ghana; Colby, E. N. (Miss) (1958), Colonial Office L.; Cooper, S. M. (Miss) (1957), St. Marylebone P.L.; Corderoy, P. (Miss) (1958), Barrie P.L., Ontario, Canada; Crawford, K. C., M.A. (1958), Edinburgh Univ. L.; Crossman, Y. (Miss), B.A. (1958), Society of Antiquaries L.; Davies, L. C. (Miss), B.A. (1956), Swansea University Coll. L.; Davis, M. (Miss) (1958), Nottingham P.L.; Dawson, J. M. (Miss) (1958), Coatbridge P.L.; Dick, M. H. (Miss) (1958), Tottenham P.L.; East, J. (Miss) (1958), Stretford P.L.; Edwards, B. M. (Miss) (1958), Gillingham P.L.; Elsley, B. M. (Miss) (1958), Southampton P.L.; Eunson, B. G. (Miss), B.A. (1958), Atomic Weapons Res. Est., Foulness; Field, A. (Miss) (1958), Bucks. Co.L.; Forbes, N. F. (Miss) (1958), Jamaica Library Service; Fox, J. L. (Miss) (1958), West Riding Co.L.; Gale, J. D. (Miss) (1958), Ashmolean Museum; Gaskell, E., B.A. (1958), Liverpool University L.; Gibbons, F. (1958), Liverpool P.L.; Golding, D. M. (Miss) (1958), Aluminium Labs. Ltd.; Goodhead, F. E. (Miss), B.A. (1958), Middlesex Co.L.; Goodwin, M. M. (Miss) (1958), Liverpool P.L.; Griffiths, D. E., B.A. (1958), Edinburgh Univ. L.; Guest, A. D. (1958), Nottingham P.L.; Harkin, M. J. (1958), Middlesbrough P.L.; Harper, M. A. (Miss) (1958), Derbyshire Co.L.; Hayworth, P. H. (1958), Worcs. Co.L.; Hedley, R. A. (Miss), B.A. (1958), Gateshead Technical Coll. L.; Hemingway,

H. K. (Mrs.) (1958), Southampton P.L.; Homan, D. B., B.A. (1958), Westminster P.L.; Honeyman, A. J. (Miss) (1958), Surrey Co.L.; Howse, J. S. (Miss) (1958), Oxfordshire Co.L.; Hully, P. M. (Miss), B.A. (1953), Wellcome Historical Medical L.; Jain, R., M.A. (1958), Walthamstow P.L.; Jean-François, L. S., B.A. (1958), Mauritius Institute P.L.; Jenkins, G. (Miss) (1956), Ealing P.L.; Junor, C. (Miss) (1958), St. Pancras P.L.; Juxon, F. B. (Miss) (1958), U.S. Air Force Library Service; Kay, J. (Mrs.) (1958), Leics. Co.L.; Kerr, F. M. M. (Miss) (1958), Londonderry Co.L.; Knight, L. A. E. (Miss) (1958), Camberley P.L.; Lever, J. R. (Mrs.) (1958), Royal Institute of British Architects L.; Lewis, T. R. (1958), Llandudno P.L.; Lindsey, D. B., B.Sc. (1958), Leyton P.L.; Lugg, C. W. G. (1958), Hackney P.L.; Lutyens, C. R. (Miss) (1958), Hampstead P.L.; McGurk, C. (Miss) (1957), Durham Co.L.; McKeown, A. H. P. (Miss), B.A. (1958), Belfast P.L.; McLaney, J. D. (1958), Burnley P.L.; McNeal, D. W. (Miss) (1957), West Riding Co.L.; Maliphant, M. J. (Miss) (1958), Cheltenham P.L.; Marriott, H. J. (Miss) (1958), Derbyshire Co.L.; Marsden, J. (Miss) (1958), Sowerby Bridge P.L.; Marston, R. G. (Mrs.), B.A. (1958), previously British Shipbuilding Research Association L.; Martin, L. A., B.A. (1958), Edinburgh Univ. L.; Miller, E. M. (Miss) (1958), Glasgow P.L.; Mitchell, G. (Miss) (1958), Surrey Co.L.; Mitchell, M. E. (Miss), B.A. (1958), Wye College L.; Molloy, B. (Miss) (1958), Greenwich P.L.; Moorhouse, E. (Miss) (1958), Nottingham P.L.; Moseley, M. P. (Miss), B.A. (1958), Derbyshire Co.L.; Mugford, J. (Miss) (1958), Wimbeldon P.L.; Nichols, R. H. (1958), Leyton P.L.; Oliphant, D. E. (Miss) (1958), Hampstead P.L.; Partridge, D. A. (1958), Banbury P.L.; Preston, S. M. (Miss), B.A. (1958), St. Bartholomew's Medical Coll. L.; Ratcliff, M. E. (Miss) (1958), Timber Development Association L.; Ringrose, A. J. (Mrs.) (1958), The Labour Party L.; Ritchie, J. (Miss) (1958), British Transport Commission L.; Robson, S. F. (Miss) (1958), Bath P.L.; Roebuck, C. (Mrs.) (1958), Clydebank P.L.; Ruddick, J. D. (1958), Birmingham Univ. L.; Sheasby, A. E. (1958), Nuneaton P.L.; Shlackman, S. I. (Miss) (1958), Ministry of Housing and Local Government L.; Slack, R., B.A. (1958), Derbyshire Co.L.; Smith, P. (Miss) (1958), L.C.C. School Libraries Service; Staples, C. W. (1958), Accrington P.L.; Stevens, J. L. (Miss) (1955), Lanarkshire Co.L.; Suddaby, K. (Miss) (1958), previously Royal Statistical L.; Sunley, J. W. (1958), Essex Co.L.; Swaran Kumari, B. A. (1958), previously Leyton P.L.; Thomas, M. I. (Miss) (1958), Llandudno P.L.; Timmouth, J. (Miss) (1958), Durham Co.L.; Turner, H. D., B.A. (1958), Hastings P.L.; Walker, M. (Miss) (1958), Manchester P.L.; Webber, N. A. (1954), Surrey Co.L.; Whichelo, K. E. (Miss) (1958), Woking P.L.; Wilson, A. E. (Miss) (1958), J. Walter Thompson Co. Ltd. L.; Wilson, L. E. (Miss) (1958), Carnegie Free L., San Fernando, W.I.; Winn, V. A. (Miss), B.A. (1958), Oxford P.L.; Wintour, J. (Mrs.) (1958), Associated Rediffusion L.; Woolcott, P. L. (Miss) (1958), Southampton P.L.

### Retirement of Mr. Welsford

At an informal gathering of about 100 members at Chaucer House on Thursday evening, 2nd April, tributes were paid to Mr. P. S. J. Welsford for his devoted service to the Association during the past thirty years. A cheque for £205, to which colleagues at home and abroad

had contributed, was presented to him by Mr. F. G. B. Hutchings, who added that contributions were still being received.

In his opening remarks, Mr. McColvin said:

"I know—if I may say so, with all humility—perhaps better than anyone else quite how much he has done for us. He has devoted the whole of his life to building up the Library Association from a very modest organization into an organization of considerable importance and prestige. Now he has devoted himself without any thoughts of himself to us; he has been the keenest supporter of libraries and librarians that there could possibly be. And although I am quite confident that the future will be as kind to the Library Association as the past has been, the fact does remain that here and now we owe him a very great debt."

In making the presentation, Mr. Hutchings said:

"Welsford has indeed been a dedicated spirit to this Association. He has lived for it and he has dreamt about it, and it has been the one thing above everything else that mattered to him. And no man ever can give more to anything that he is concerned with than his devotion and his loyalty and his energy. And all that we have had from him."

Further tributes were paid to him by Messrs. Shaw Wright, W. Benson Thorne, W. A. Munford, F. M. Gardner, J. T. Gillett, T. E. Callander, A. B. Paterson, L. M. Rees, and by a present and a former member of the L.A. staff.

In his reply, Mr. Welsford said that he was particularly touched and gratified by the news of the Honorary Fellowship which had just been conferred upon him, since this put him in the company of some of his old friends. He spoke of his early years with the Association; of his work in connection with the Library Licence Agreement, the purchase of Chaucer House, of the war years, of the restoration of libraries after the war and the establishment of library schools, and he gave some inner history on the McColvin Report. He expressed his deepest gratitude and appreciation to the staff and to the Council, in particular to Mr. McColvin. After thanking all who had come and all who had contributed to his presentation, he concluded by saying:

"I would only wish to say that the Library Association has come a long way, but I am quite sure it will go on from strength to strength and that the time will come when every member of the Association will be able proudly to say he is a citizen of no mean city."

#### New Special Subject List

Copies of L.A. Special Subject List No. 30, *Handicapped children in Britain: their problems and education*, will be available shortly, price 4s. each (2s. 6d. to those with standing orders for the Special Subject Lists), with a discount of 10 per cent on orders for 20 copies and over.

The list includes books and articles published in Great Britain from the 1944 Education Act to 1958, and has been compiled by Mrs. W. A. Axford of the University of Birmingham Institute of Education, under the general editorship of Harold Smith, F.L.A.

## Reference Libraries

### BIBLIOGRAPHIES

The *Indian national bibliography* has been reviewed fully in these pages (March, pp. 64-5), but another new national bibliography appeared last year, the *Bibliografia nazionale italiana*; this replaces the *Bollettino* of the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale of Florence, previously considered the fullest current list of Italian publications. The rather broad subject headings of the *Bollettino* are replaced by Dewey, and the listing is both more complete and more up to date than before.

A large American work published last year and now available here, Robert W. Murphey's *How and where to look it up* (McGraw-Hill, £5 16s. 6d.), deserves critical attention; this 721-page work is aimed at the reader rather than the librarian, and claims to describe 3,900 books under 10,000 headings. Some of the entries are little more than indications of relevant titles, and prices are not given, but many are lengthy, in particular those for encyclopaedias (the author was associate editor of the *American people's encyclopedia*) and guides to biographical and geographical sources. There is even a section headed "How to use telephone directories", which answers some of the problems mentioned in this column in October, 1957 (p. 340). A comparison with the two major reference guides under treaties, for instance, shows Winchell with fourteen items, Walford with five (but quoting Roberts' and Roussier's two guides to the field), and Murphey with ten (and also noting the appearance of texts in Keesings and the *New York times*, and their listing in *Congressional index service*). A useful book for the larger reference library, and one that any reference librarian could usefully skim; there is a copy in the L.A. library.

Mr. David Gibson (Board of Trade Library) has drawn my attention to *A theological book-list*, a small annotated pamphlet to be published in June and November each year from 1958 (S.P.C.K., 1s. 6d. p.a.), covering a field in which most librarians need help. A similar annual, but not annotated list, comes from the Poetry Book Society, *Check list of new verse*; this lists new verse, translations, and anthologies, but as the information is merely extracted from Whitaker's lists, it is of interest to poetry readers rather than librarians (the implication is unintentional).

That useful if eccentric little periodical, *Trace*, mentioned before in this column for its regular listing of little magazines, has, in pages 28-43 of its October, 1958, issue, "A smaller presses



directory", an annotated list of more than 250 presses mostly in Great Britain and the United States; this is a bargain at 2s., since it supplements Rae and Handley-Taylor's directory (RECORD, October, 1957, pp. 340 and 344).

Mr. Rider (Birmingham Technical Library) sends a note on a *Selected list of Czech technical books published by S.N.T.L.*; this gives English translations of titles, and includes language dictionaries and periodicals. It is available free from Collet's, as also is their 184-page *Russian language catalogue*, 1959; the latter excludes scientific and technical books, covered by a separate list. Collet's also publish monthly lists which include books published in the Satellite countries and also books in Russian and about Russian published on this side of the Iron Curtain, apparently without regard to the party line. I make no apology for giving space again to these catalogues, because they are well compiled, their field is of obvious and growing importance, information on these books is often otherwise difficult to obtain, and the books themselves are remarkably cheap.

The activities of American librarians make our few bibliographical efforts look insignificant; the new Rare Books Section of the Association of College and Research Libraries has announced a series of ten massive projects, of which specimens are: compiling the equivalents of Wing and S.T.C. for 18th-century English books and for 17th-century French, Italian, Spanish, German, Russian and Dutch books; filling the gap in the *Internationale Bibliographie des Buch- und Bibliothekswesens* from 1940 to date; preparing a guide to the best editions of prolific authors of the 15th to 18th centuries.

#### LANGUAGE DICTIONARIES

The *O.E.D.* is of such frequent use that all reference librarians must have experienced some degree of excitement on learning of the preparation of a new supplement; this will incorporate the first supplement, a part of the dictionary that is often neglected with the result that one sees claims in print of words "not in *O.E.D.*" which are, in fact, listed. Some of us will be helping to provide quotations and dates for this work; a brief account of it will be found in *The periodical*, Summer, 1958, pp. 229-31. In the same issue (pp. 234-6) there is an article on the *Dictionary of the older Scottish tongue*, by its editor.

It is a common deficiency of the average small reference library that it has virtually no information or bibliographies of current foreign books (i.e., those published outside the English-

speaking countries); this problem has been discussed at length (by Dr. Walford in the Reference Section conference proceedings, 1955, and by Dr. Plant in her pamphlet on *The supply of foreign books* . . ., L.A., 1949), but the one type of foreign-published book that we all need is the dictionary, and for this reason I plan to give occasional news of the more important ones published outside this country.

An *English-Zulu dictionary* was published last year by the Witwatersrand University Press [London, Routledge, 28s.]; this concentrates on the current language with much slang and many idioms. It is the companion to the *Zulu-English dictionary* (2nd edition, 1953).

Those libraries that think they can justify a Hawaiian dictionary must have Pukui and Elbert's *Hawaiian-English dictionary* (University of Hawaii Press, 1957, \$15), since it is by far the most comprehensive (about 25,000 entries); the inclusion of names of the islands may even help in the absence of a gazetteer. This is one of those desirable explanatory dictionaries that quote examples of usage to make clear shades of meaning.

To Canadians the French language has a particular importance, and it is this special interest that we may thank for a most useful work which has reached fascicule 4. "Daily à dye-wood": *Vocabulaire général (glossaire anglais-français)*. This started publication in typewriter script in 1957, and is one of the *Bulletins de Terminologie* available free from the Translating Section, Secretariat of State, Ottawa; it is particularly useful for current phrases (cost of living, black market) and for administrative terms (assent to parliamentary bills, interdepartmental committee, no admission except on business) for which sources are often given (e.g., Figaro, French-Canadian Hansard, translations of English novels, U.N. documents).

#### PERIODICALS

The Faxon *Annual magazine subject index*, which ceased publication in 1952, is to be reissued in a two-volume cumulation with the forty-three annual sequences brought together; the index covers 1907-49, and its companion *Dramatic index* (1909-49) will also be cumulated. Each work in two volumes will cost \$325, or \$575 for the four, from G. K. Hall of Boston.

The "Wellesley index to Victorian periodicals, 1824-1900" is a project that will supplement the existing subject indexes by identifying anonymous and pseudonymous authors; it will list articles under the titles of the periodicals and also under



authors, while a separate volume will cover book reviews. Eventually it is hoped to provide a subject index, but as a first step it is intended to publish the index as outlined above for some fifty periodicals. It seems a pity that this could not have been done as part of the Wilson *Nineteenth century readers' guide*.

A useful tabulation of the fourteen major American abstracting services appears in the proceedings of the Conference of American Scientific and Technical Abstracting and Indexing Services (free from Biological Abstracts, Philadelphia); this lists the fields covered, the type of service (complete/selective, inclusion of patents, films, etc.), number of items included and estimate of completeness, details of overlap with other abstracts, and estimates of desirable expansion and cost.

This column has previously noted the lists of amendments to the *World list of scientific periodicals*, published in *Chemistry and industry*, and available as offprints; the last one relating to the 3rd edition (the 4th edition being in preparation) appeared in the issue of 11th October, 1958, pp. 1307-9.

A free list of German Democratic Republic newspapers and periodicals is available from Collet's: *Zeitschriften: Zeitungen und Schriften-reichen aus den Verlagen de Deutschen Demokratischen Republik*, 1959; in 120 pages this lists about 650 titles in classified order with their prices, with an index of titles.

#### SOCIETIES

We spend much time trying to trace specialist societies; presumably a general directory on a larger scale than the British Council *Scientific and learned societies of Great Britain* would be too large to be profitable (although there seems to be a market in the States for such things: a recent bibliography lists 1,083 "directories and other publications listing associations"). The good reference librarian will have at his fingertips those yearbooks that are helpful, and one that recently added such a feature is *Sell's building trades list* with associations connected (often rather remotely) with building; there are here many out-of-the-way bodies, such as the Steel Wheelbarrow Manufacturers' Association and the Flushing Cistern Makers' Association, as well as local and county organizations.

Another example is the *Electrical trades directory*, which is sufficiently wide in scope to include the Aerial Ropeways Association, the Mechanical Copyright Protection Society, and the Batti-Wallahs' Society.

The lists of local societies in the front of the "small Kelly's" have long been an invaluable feature of those directories, but I only recently noticed that the classified trades sections have two other lists ("Clubs" and "Societies and associations") that are often complementary both to each other and to the main list.

Literary societies devoted to a single author are a particular problem that can sometimes be approached through their publications, and Handley-Taylor's *Literary and debating societies* is useful, although dated; a fully annotated list which includes specialist periodicals appears in the *American bookcollector*, November, 1957, pp. 22-4.

#### CONCORDANCES

I have long advocated the purchase of every concordance that a reference library can possibly afford; they are the answer to so many searches for minor quotations, even a negative result saving much wasted time looking through collected editions (oh, for one to Lear and Carroll and a modern one for Pope!). It is therefore with regret that I feel I must condemn the publication by the California University Press of a *Concordance to the poetical works of John Dryden* [London, Cambridge University Press, £4 14s.]; this is the fruit of work by IBM machines, and the deplorable result of mechanization is an entry like this: "Deviates MF 20". No other words of the quotation are given, so that with a common word every reference may have to be looked up before a quotation is located. Such a concordance consists entirely of single word entries, and the appearance of the page is itself enough to put the reader off any further search. Fortunately, it appears that some means of getting over this difficulty has been found, and we are promised an Arnold concordance with related words included (is this the *Concordance to the poetical works of Matthew Arnold*, announced in the Kentucky University Press microcard series at \$11.20?).

Another "computer concordance" is that to the Revised standard version of the Bible, which was prepared on Remington Rand's Univac; this gives the usual form of single-line entry, and anyone interested in the method of electronic compilation may read a description in *Systems magazine*, March-April, 1956, pp. 22-3.

#### MISCELLANY

While I believe that reference libraries will have to go much further than most of them do in filing news cuttings if they are to cope with the

demand for current information, I would not like to contemplate how far we would have to go if it were not for the invaluable *Keesing's contemporary archives*; an improvement that we will all welcome is the addition of a full cumulative quarterly index of names, which will probably have started before this RECORD reaches you, and which will be back-dated to January, 1959. It is important to note that this pink index is optional and will cost an extra £1 a year, so that librarians should make sure they are getting it. Another improvement to Keesing's indexes, which was suggested by librarians, will be the indication of maps under their subjects instead of just under the heading "Maps and charts".

Mr. William G. Campbell (Hornsey Public Libraries) has sent me a note of an article in the *British medical journal* of 6th September, 1958, pp. 601-2, evaluating the *British pharmacopoeia*, Martindale's *Extra pharmacopoeia*, and the *British national formulary*.

As a result of pressure from librarians, the Patent Office is now issuing an index to new word trade marks; a note on this appeared in *Liaison* in February last year (p. 114), and the following details are supplementary. The service, which costs £30 a year, supplies index slips for new registrations from 1st April, 1958, and does not include earlier registrations, expiries, or renewals; about 170 are issued each week, and they show the trade mark, class, registered number, specification of goods, name and address of owner, and reference to the *Trade marks journal*. The service is supplied to libraries on condition that the slips will be handled by library staff and not by the public, because of statutory requirements relating to search fees and because the public might not understand the limitations of the index.

I noted above the need for information on foreign-published language dictionaries; the need is similar for guidebooks published in English. Mr. A. G. Curwen (Westminster Public Libraries) sends the following: "There is at last a decent guide book to Norway in English. This is *Tourist in Norway: travel guide and gazetteer* (Oslo, Schibsteds, 1958), 370 pages for 17.50 kroner (about 17s. 6d.), which is based on *Norge rundt* (439 pp., 2nd edition, 1957, 22.50 kroner), a much fuller work, including many places which would not be of interest to tourists, and also much gazetteer and statistical information with maps at 1 : 1,000,000. The bulk of both books is arranged alphabetically by places; the English edition has also a number of suggested routes." *Tourist in Norway* is similar to the

*Politiken Tourist in Denmark*, although twice the size.

CHARLES A. TOASE

## Municipal Library Notes

During the credit squeeze, building by municipal authorities was slowed down almost to a standstill, and the banner of architectural taste was carried by those undertakings with surplus capital. As a result, many of our towns and cities now have a post-war heritage of large office blocks and stores which are distinguished by their lack of distinction. These buildings range from the pretentiously solid of the insurance companies, banks and building societies, to the tastelessly functional of the retail stores. What little relief there is usually comes from the small building created by that happy combination of the individual, who is free from the pressure of a large committee or board, working with an architect who has a sense of space and an appreciation of the potentialities of the materials he works with. Now we are back in the counter-inflationary era of public works and public buildings, and the muttering dissatisfaction at our urban architectural achievements has taken on a sharper note. In KENSINGTON the Anti-Ugly Action organization held the biggest demonstration they have arranged so far as a protest against the design for the new Kensington Library, which is to be built at a cost of £590,000. The plans for the new library have been prepared by Mr. Vincent Harris in a "modern English Renaissance style" which, it is claimed, will be in keeping with the Royal Borough. Mr. Vincent Harris is an architect of considerable experience in designing and planning public buildings, including the Manchester Central Library, and in his view the demonstrators were "quite irresponsible, consisting of students who, just because they have passed a few examinations, think they are fully-fledged architects". In GUILDFORD the plans for the new central library are also under fire. The architects, Mr. Graeme Highet and Mr. Roy Phillips, replied to the criticisms that the proposed building does not reflect contemporary techniques and aesthetics, mixes architectural styles and dwarfs adjoining buildings, by stating that the criticisms were only skin deep, even if they were widespread and vociferous. As yet the detailed plans for HAMPSTEAD's new Civic Centre have not been published, but Mr. Basil Spence is an architect who has designed a number of outstanding post-war buildings, including Coventry Cathedral. It will be interesting to see

his plans for the new central library, which is to form a part of the civic centre, and even more interesting to see the public reaction to them. In any event, it seems doubtful whether a Corbusier or a Lloyd Wright would get as far as securing a commission from a local authority and in this, as in so many other matters, it is the first step that counts.

In LUTON, even before taking the first step, they are in trouble. The site for the proposed new central library is criticized in the local press because, although a new library with all the space that is necessary will be welcomed, the proposed site is too valuable for it. This is a curious idea. Here is a social service which has proved itself so effectively that a new library is long overdue, but the view of the editor of the *Luton News* is that it should not occupy a site which a trader could use and which would thus make a considerable contribution towards the rates. This is surely putting the horse in the cart.

For those interested in the problem of siting new libraries, an interesting paper by Dr. Joseph Wheeler has been published by the University of Illinois.\* It is direct, forceful and convincing, and makes a closely-reasoned claim that the library site should be in the centre of community interest.

News of branch library buildings in progress comes from all parts of the country. Many librarians and architects must be puzzling over the many factors which inevitably arise in such projects; some may even be making the same mistakes. It would be most useful if something could be published on branch library buildings, fittings and furniture. It would need to be revised frequently, but it would serve to simplify the work of both librarian and architect and, if done well, it could help to improve the standard of branch library buildings.

Going north to NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE and a different topic, we note that a new library service for industry and commerce has been started by the North East Industrial and Development Association. This is an association of some forty libraries—public, university, technical college and industrial—designed to give information on industrial and commercial topics, and it will be known as TALIC—the Tyneside Association of Libraries for Industry and Commerce. The service will be based on the Newcastle upon Tyne Central Library, which will supply information from its own resources or call upon those of other

\* Wheeler, Joseph L. The effective location of public library buildings. University of Illinois Library School Occasional Papers. July, 1958. 50 pp.

## Students' Type Sheets

A new set of students' lettering sheets, showing large-size alphabets in such well-known faces as Baskerville, Plantin, Garamond, Bembo, Bodoni, Perpetua, Albertus, Times, Gill Sans, Rockwell, Klang, Walbaum and Falstaff, is now available price 1s.

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members. Professor W. E. Curtis, of the Development Association, has been appointed liaison officer and he will advise on enquiries which cannot be answered from library sources. It appears to be a soundly-organized scheme with a considerable potential; not the first of its kind but surely indicative of the growing trend towards co-operation between libraries of all types in urban areas, so that technical and commercial information may be made more readily available. The alternative is presumably demonstrated by the action of the D.S.I.R. in financing a new commercial and technical library service in a large city with an annual grant of £1,000 per annum.

WARRINGTON have not yet mastered the appropriate abbreviation for such an organization and SINTO, CICRIS, LADSIRLAC or TALIC are not to have their numbers added to by WACTIS. Instead, Mr. Carter, in an interesting and informative pamphlet, explains how Warrington Municipal Library gives a technical and information service to business and industry. It is largely a list of books, carefully arranged and supplemented by details of technical periodicals and directories taken in the library. It will be widely used and appreciated but, in spite of the writer's aversion to abbreviations made up of

initial letters, it cannot be doubted that the most intractable problem in this field is to mobilize the whole of the library resources of an area in such a way that they can provide information to those business men and industrialists who do not know how to find it for themselves.

Finally, a typographical postscript. BETHNAL GREEN has published a list of fifty children's books for 1958 which is a model of its kind. For nearly a quarter of a century now this library has been turning out well-designed, nicely-printed and carefully-directed library publicity: a remarkable record.

E. A. CLOUGH

### County Library Notes

The long-awaited National Joint Council decision on staff grading sounded as a clarion call to county staffs, if one may judge from the number of copy letters and resolutions which have passed from county to county of late. The decision, of course, was singularly unsympathetic to the very real efforts counties have made to take qualified staff to the smaller towns, with all this means in responsibility for an often isolated librarian. The growth, too, of specialist services depends more on the initiative of energetic, well qualified staff than on staff numbers, but the N.J.C. short-sightedly ignored this tendency, which one cannot but feel it is in the employers' interests to see continued.

It is from staff magazines that one often learns of new specialist services, as in the article in *The Torch*, where an ex-member of DURHAM's staff speaks of her work as a school librarian and says that STIRLINGSHIRE is to put qualified librarians in all secondary schools. Miss Paulin's words in HERTFORDSHIRE's *Information*, a newcomer to this field, raised an echo in SHROPSHIRE recently when an A.P.T. I assistant on a week-end course found herself unexpectedly in the company of some very high-up NALGO officials and decided to make the most of this opportunity. The result may encourage those assistants, described by the V.I.P.s as being engaged from time to time in date-stamping labels in the books they borrow from their local libraries, to speak the odd word in season, for it is not only local councillors who need to know the facts of library life. Our assistant on parting (on good terms) was asked quite seriously to submit her own scheme of library staff gradings to York Gate; she has done so.

Similar to some of the simpler, and often more lively, staff magazines is the loose-leaf

*Feliciter* of the CANADIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. As in the British ones, much is only of local interest, but again there is usually at least one article of wider concern. Such was the one on publicity in a small town which described the activities of the small staff at Medicine Hat, a town of 20,000 people. In addition to the more usual activities, there is a Sunday morning radio story hour for children, a regular winter radio session for adults and a monthly TV session, but they do delegate all poster and display work to the Community Art Club, and get the Rotary Club to pay for the annual Young Canada Bookweek publicity material. Thinking of publicity material, with *Feliciter* came the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* handout on "Your career as a librarian", and the Library Association could usefully arrange for a British edition. Although necessarily more brief, the handout is correspondingly more attractive than the Ministry of Labour's purple booklet, but to British eyes is not quite on the level of the Brooklyn Public Library's charming "Jobs fit for a king" advertisement. (The imagination boggles at a *T.L.S.* with the back two pages occupied by advertisements on American or Canadian lines.)

A piece of very good publicity is the last annual report from NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, which also surveys the five years from 1953. The most telling points are in the introduction where it is shown that although book issues have risen by more than a third in five years, so also has expenditure, and the Roberts Report is anticipated when it is said that libraries now have a "challenge and an opportunity" they have not had for a hundred years. The evidence is in the report proper, but I found the report tantalisingly brief, although, of course, it is intended for the Nottinghamshire public and not for librarians.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE is the latest county to receive approval for a scheme for an integrated county technical library service. An organizer of technical library services is to be appointed and will supervise technical college libraries and the technical side of the general library service; book selection, processing in the initial stages of the scheme, and cataloguing are to be centralized. It is noted, too, that the LANCASHIRE technical librarian is to give half his/her time to the technical college library services.

Another late report received is that from WORCESTERSHIRE, and many Section members saw for themselves, at the recent week-end school, some of that county's branches and the progress of the new headquarters. The staff difficulties



overcome do not make pleasant reading, but it is good to know that the library is now in better health than for many years. Wastage in libraries is very high, yet occasionally the "wasted" are heard of again.

One who early abandoned library studies and married young wrote from Canada about a year after she left the library service, and her branch librarian found himself conducting a postal refresher course on the intricacies of Dewey and simpler cataloguing methods. The girl had organized a town meeting, raised a subscription for bookboxes from McGill University, collected gift books from the neighbours and opened a public library in her home to which anyone could come. Once a month the farmers from an area twice the size of her home county came in to do business, and the library, opened specially for them, was as busy as her old branch on Saturday afternoons. An informal account of a survey of the libraries of the Yukon made for the Canadian government and published in *Canadian Library*, describes many such tiny libraries serving enormous areas and pleads for the money to provide a trained librarian to organize the library service. Incidentally, making the survey involved leaving at 5 a.m., often finishing at midnight, but (shades of the early English Board of Education inspectors) there was occasionally time off for hunting, although the surveyor does not say what she hunted.

To put the other side of the Canadian picture is the twenty-eighth report of the FRASER VALLEY REGIONAL LIBRARY—area 1,500 square miles and population 173,226; book issues 812,367, book-stock 123,687. Requests met by headquarters reached a record of 32,947, plus 1,295 reference enquiries, and only 5 per cent of the requests received were not met. The Fraser Valley has what the Yukon appears to lack—trained staff. Higher up the scale still comes the Los Angeles County Library report on a vast, monied, resourceful system, but readers should study this for themselves. Should anyone feel like reminding me that "County library notes" is intended to reflect British county library practice, please do not forget to send details of your own service with any remonstrances. British material seems scarce, and overseas information is comparatively easy to obtain.

OLGA S. NEWMAN

#### For Disposal

The Borough Librarian, Reading, has for disposal, on payment of postage, copies of the *L.A. Record*, January, 1952 to December, 1957, and of *Proceedings of the L.A. Conference*, 1947-49, 1952, 1954.

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## Youth Libraries

The Annual General Meeting of the Youth Libraries Section was held on Wednesday, 4th March, in St. Marylebone Central Library, by kind permission of the Borough Librarian, Miss E. M. Exley, and her staff, who generously provided the refreshments. After the business half of the meeting, Miss Exley gave a short but stimulating address on "Why be a children's librarian," drawing on her own considerable experience in assessing the character and temperament required and entertaining her audience with a wealth of anecdote from her own interesting and varied career. During her long years as, first Deputy, then Chief Librarian at St. Marylebone, Miss Exley has maintained a very real interest in library work with children, and members of the Section were glad to have this opportunity of hearing her speak and of wishing her all happiness on the occasion of her retirement on 31st March.

It was noted in the annual report of the Section that considerable progress has been made towards the formation of a representative collection of children's books at Chaucer House. The first objective has been a selection of the most important examples of imaginative literature for children published in the twentieth century, and an appreciable number of titles has now been acquired and housed in the Council Chamber. The reprint of the annotated catalogue prepared by Mrs. M. F. Thwaite is now available and may be obtained from Miss D. D. Chilcot, Hon. Treasurer, Youth Libraries Section, Edmonton Central Library, Forth Street, N.9. The price is 3s. 6d. plus 4d. postage (2s. 6d. plus 4d. postage to members).

The scope of the collection has now been extended to include children's books of the nineteenth century and a number of books from this period have already been added to the library. A generous gift from Mr. H. J. B. Woodfield of books about children's books and their authors has provided the nucleus for a collection of yet another kind and this should prove invaluable to students of children's literature.

Miss S. L. Blandford, Children's Librarian of Hampstead, has now taken over the work of Hon. Secretary to the books sub-committee and any enquiries concerning the library of children's literature should be addressed directly to her, Miss S. L. Blandford, Central Library, Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W.3. She will also be pleased to have any donations, information

or offers of suitable books for the collection.

E. N. BEWICK

## Notes on Out-of-print Books

For some time, on behalf of London and Home Counties Branch, I have been endeavouring to obtain a new edition of *The tomb of Tutankhamen*, by Carter and Mace. Quite recently, it seemed as though the lengthy negotiations might be successful, but the would-be British publisher required some interest to be shown in America. Simultaneously, an American publisher was seeking advice from me on potential reprints. Unfortunately, he decided against supporting this title and this proposed co-operative publishing has therefore been abandoned. It is now necessary to accept that it is unlikely that a conventional reprint can be obtained.

It is still possible on occasions to obtain the first two volumes in the second-hand market, but volume three is particularly difficult to purchase, and is not well represented in the inter-loan agencies. This now seems a classic case for xerographic reproduction. I imagine that quite a number of libraries would like a xerographic copy of volume three, which University Microfilms state can be prepared at the usual rates. In order that the microfilming costs do not fall entirely on the first library to order a copy, I shall welcome information from those librarians who are willing to order a copy on the basis of shared-costs of the initial microfilming. If either of the first two volumes is also required on the same basis, no doubt librarians will give this additional detail.

I have received a recent request for a re-issue of Kilvert's *Diary*. I should like to draw the attention of all librarians to the following paragraph which appeared in the Spring, 1959, issue of *Now and then*, a journal of books and personalities published by Jonathan Cape:

"The original edition of Kilvert's *Diary* in three volumes, edited by William Plomer, was published in the years 1938, 1939, 1940. A one-volume abridgement appeared in 1944 and is still available at 15s. 0d. Meanwhile, from inquiries received and from the fact that second-hand copies of the original edition have been sold at a greatly enhanced price, it is clear that there is a demand for it. But how large a demand? It is estimated that the price for a re-issue of the three volumes in the original format would be four guineas. Readers are invited to express their opinion on this proposal."

Further to my comment in the January "Notes", publication date for *The death ship*, by Traven, is 4th May, 1959.

NORMAN TOMLINSON

## Correspondence

(Correspondents are requested to write as briefly as possible.)

### THE NEW L.A. BUILDING

[Members will have seen an allegation in *The Observer* that the Association has been suppressing criticism of its new headquarters. The facts are that after members had been informed that Sir Giles Scott, Son and Partner, had been appointed architects for the new headquarters, three members wrote suggesting a different choice.

The Editor did not feel able to publish letters criticizing the architects whom the Association had already appointed and with whom it must inevitably work closely during the next few years. The Editor does not, however, wish to discourage members from expressing opinions upon types of architecture which should be adopted or avoided in the design of the new building, and letters on this subject will be welcomed for publication.

It is hoped that, later in the year, a model of the proposed new building will be available for inspection by our members.]

### THE NEW EDITION OF DEWEY

MR. W. HOWARD PHILLIPS, F.L.A., *Deputy City Librarian of Sheffield*, writes:

The new 16th edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification makes it quite clear that "integrity of numbers" has once again been adopted as the guiding principle for this and all future editions.

This policy, which is not likely to be changed, was taken on the advice of the majority of thousands of practising librarians who obviously considered that the wholesale reclassification of stock every few years is not justified, especially as concepts of knowledge may radically change, if only in part, within each decade.

Other equally important features of this new edition are the curtailed but convenient nature of the subdivision, which is obviously related to actual, comprehensive stocks of books, and the omission of certain of the Appendix Tables.

A definite "practical" lead is given both in the Preface and in the Schedules, and the absence of the special tables has removed a seemingly irresistible temptation to use a method of subdivision so obviously peculiar to the U.D.C. and the Colon schemes. There is, I am authoritatively told, no possibility of these Tables again being officially incorporated, even as an Appendix.

Thus, at one stroke, this edition has made obsolete all attempts to develop the schedules of the Decimal Classification by the facet principle (which, in any case, should always have been treated as peculiar to another scheme) and has succeeded in rendering out-of-date the approach of at least one textbook and much of the tuition methods developed over the past few years.

In one instance, at least, this should cause concern, for it would appear that, unless the future policy of *B.N.B.* classification is drastically altered, this vitally important bibliography is likely to become, year by year, more and more out of step with official D.C. practice.

It would be of immense value to the profession if *B.N.B.* now led the way by adopting, say, from 1st January, 1960, the 16th edition of Dewey for its arrangement. If it is believed that more than twenty titles existed in any library under any one particular number (we are assured that all heads in the 16th edition were considered for expansion if this number of titles existed in American libraries), the Editorial Office of D.C. would supply an official ruling and, if necessary, an expansion.

The decision, to adopt the 16th edition as the basis of *B.N.B.*, would not only encourage all libraries in this country to bring their stocks slowly but surely into line with present and forthcoming editions of D.C., but would also greatly enhance the value of *B.N.B.* itself as a practical bibliographical tool, and, incidentally, make it much more authoritative, simpler to compile, easier to print and to use, and possibly much cheaper to produce.

[A review article on the 16th edition of D.C. will appear shortly in the *RECORD*.—ED.]

### LIBRARIES IN NIGERIA

MR. DENNIS GUNTON, A.L.A., *Regional Librarian, for Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education, North Regional Library, Kaduna, B.W.A.*, writes:

The *Unesco Bulletin* for January, 1959 (Vol. XIII, No. 2) contains an article entitled "Unesco public library pilot project in the Eastern Region of Nigeria", by Stanley H. Horrocks; the article is accurate to the best of my knowledge, but at the same time misleading.

In one paragraph Mr. Horrocks states:

"The library board and the regional Librarian were very concerned about the policy of issuing books: should they be issued free, should a deposit be required for them or should a nominal charge be made? What kind of guarantee for the return of books should be

demanded? The boldness of the plan already referred to lies more particularly in the decision to issue all books on free loan and without a deposit. Each adult reader, however, should be required to obtain as a guarantee the signature of a person of standing in the local community."

I agree with the boldness of this plan, but would point out that a precedent exists in the Northern Region, where Mrs. Joan Allen (*née* Parkes) introduced a scheme of free loan (no fines) and no deposit in 1955. From its inception the library flourished, and, in Kaduna alone, 101,000 books were issued in 1958. The current total bookstock is 52,000, and the library is expanding at the rate of approximately 8,000 books per year.

Mr. Horrocks concludes:

"... and it is already evident that the service started in the Eastern Region has acted as a spur to other parts of the country."

The Northern Regional Library Service, a division of the Ministry of Education, began in 1952, and it would seem that the spur is on the other foot.

#### CHOLERA EPIDEMIC, 1831-2

MR. ALEXANDER GATHERER, *Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Warrington*, writes:

I am at present writing a thesis on the first cholera epidemic in this country in 1831-2. I am trying to list all original documents still extant relating to this epidemic, especially the Minute Books and Letters of the Local Boards of Health which were hurriedly formed throughout the country at this time.

Many of the excellent local collections in our libraries no doubt have such records, and I would be grateful if any librarian knowing of anything relevant would get in touch with me.

#### POSTAGE STAMPS

MR. E. R. REID-SMITH, A.L.A., "*The Smithy*", *Orta Köy, Nicosia District, Cyprus*, writes:

I cannot understand why Mr. O'Leary (February RECORD, p. 50) should state that "postages should be refunded with a postal order", and not with postage stamps. Surely, provided that the stamps are valid (i.e., mint and of the same country), it is the logical and most efficient way of refunding postage.

Mr. O'Leary instances a return payment of 2s. 1d. Had this fiddling sum been sent by postal order, the postage due would have been about 6 per cent of the order, and a 1d. stamp would still have had to be purchased and affixed to the

order. This postal order would then have had to be banked, meaning more work for the accountant. Stamps would still have had to be purchased to frank the next book parcel posted.

I doubt if many libraries use franked stamps, so that they would not have to be purchased specially for refund purposes, and I presume that Dagenham has no objection to using unfranked ones either.

Unfortunately, the County Palatine does not yet enjoy its own regional stamps bearing the head of our Duke, so that Mr. O'Leary can have no political objections to using stamps originating from there.

#### SURREY SCHEME OF DELEGATION

MR. R. F. ASHBY, F.L.A., *County Librarian of Surrey*, writes:

"How happy is Surrey", asks Miss Cook in her comments on the Roberts Report, published in *Liaison* for March, "about the publicity given to its scheme of delegation?", as if it were a skeleton rattled in our cupboard. The answer is very happy, and not a little complimented. Whatever may have been the general impression, the Surrey scheme of administration works well. Difficult, yes, but so are all forms of democracy.

If more were generally known about it, there would be less of the suspicion that Miss Cook unwittingly reveals, and delegation might be seen to provide an acceptable alternative to the complete removal of small authorities from a sphere in which they have a proper and valuable contribution to make.

As Surrey is the only authority using the device of delegation, I should be pleased to provide any information required.

#### ROBERTS REPORT

MR. E. R. EASTEAL, A.L.A., *Wanstead and Woodford Branch, Essex County Library*, writes:

I think it might be as well to qualify a little of the optimism which has been spent on the publication of the Roberts Report.

It was essential that a Ministerial body with suitable control should be empowered to oversee the public library service and to be able to enforce its policy on backward authorities. The report permits the intervention of the Ministry only after falling below the approved standard. With the very wide gap which exists today between the good and bad libraries, it may be extremely difficult to apply anything more than a token pressure on the backward library authority.



There is little or nothing in the report to give an incentive to the promotion of better libraries. A direct grant or a national bibliographical service, extending the work of the *British National Bibliography* and comparable in scope to the work of the firm of H. W. Wilson in America, might have been envisaged. Little hope has come to encourage regional co-operation schemes. Local Government authorities already bear an increasing burden of expenditure and the financing of the Library Bureaux could have been better provided for from a direct Government grant.

Nothing in the report encourages the formation of a genuine unit of population which can combine both economy and accessibility. Systems of all shapes and sizes, with a low population barrier of 50,000, are recommended. The large counties remain unwieldy, whilst the small boroughs are too uneconomic a unit financially. 100,000 population would have been more realistic a figure and may have induced the committee to raise the minimum standard of book fund to three shillings per head.

Insufficient emphasis has been placed on the salary structure and scales for librarians. Nor have any definitions been worked out in principle for the many differing versions of library posts. This should have been a useful chance for the committee to set out a figure minimum of 1958 salaries, comparable with their pronouncement on the scale of book funds.

The report, though commendable as the first of its kind since 1927, has the fault of most compromises—the lack of a positive approach.

#### PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION IN LIBRARIES

MR. N. E. DAIN, F.L.A., *Lecturer in charge, Leeds School of Librarianship*, writes:

An attack has been made by Mr. Tighe on Mr. Harrison as a lecturer (RECORD, March, p. 76), and the effect is to leave the impression that teachers are characterized by the peculiarity which Mr. Tighe finds apparently in Mr. Harrison's correspondence. Teachers of adult students, whether in schools of librarianship or in any other kind of adult course, are accustomed to meeting disagreement when they express views, although there should be no disagreement if they are purveying factual or historical analyses. Mr. Tighe has no knowledge of the methods adopted or the relations between teachers and students in any course in Leeds, whatever experience he may claim of courses elsewhere. His

attack could indicate lack of experience of any properly developed adult course.

One of the greatest advantages of a full-time adult course in any subject or on any profession is the encouragement which full-time teachers who are competent give to students to develop their ideas. Such encouragement often leads to arguments which may be as keen and as opposed as that between Mr. Tighe and Mr. Harrison, but they are based on a spirit of investigation and not on what seems to be near to personal animosity. I hope that Mr. Tighe will refrain from making generalizations about teachers, or lecturers, in future.

#### PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

MR. P. S. MORRISH, B.A., A.K.C., *Assistant Librarian, Merton College, Oxford*, writes:

May I say a few words in reply to Mr. Hope's curious arguments in which he mentions my name (April RECORD, pp. 98-100)?

My diagnosis of professional indifference, he says, is wrong. But, to carry the metaphor further, surely the acquiescence which he perceives is merely the symptom of indifference. One is indifferent to a proposal, therefore acquiesces in the reform which follows.

This is not a journal devoted to education, but Mr. Hope's naive remarks need comment. Perhaps he has never taught semi-literate army recruits. He confuses a summary of a syllabus of a course on education with the actual contents of the subject. He admits the necessity of acquiring knowledge of teaching method, and then denies that education is technical because (as he believes) its theory does not comprise indispensable techniques. His approach to education is antiquated, throwing all the responsibility on the pupil. Education is a two-way process and the most efficient technique is based on well-attested psychological theories. That some few teachers succeed without formal introduction to these techniques does not invalidate those techniques, or absolve others from studying them. If Mr. Hope has persuaded himself there are no techniques to teaching, so based on psychological theories, by what criteria does he next state "some lecturing . . . is outstandingly good. Some needs improving"?

Mr. Hope is one of those who believe that the examination structure should be varied according to the educational status of the candidate and the type of library in which he works. He implies that university library work is totally different from public lending work, or children's work. Having

tasted all three, I can assure him that he is wrong. The essentials of librarianship remain the same, and only the outward trappings are different, and even here appearances may deceive. It would be, in my opinion, disastrous to the unity of the profession and an impediment to the transfer of librarians from one branch of librarianship to another (which infuses new attitudes and aspirations), so to particularize the syllabus at any stage that in fact there were different examinations for librarians in different branches of the profession.

He blandly remarks that the reform of the F.L.A. is not discussed because no one opposes it. If he had consulted the volume of the *RECORD* (March, 1957) whence this controversy stems, he would have found that the proposed reforms deal only with the Registration examination.

My letter was an attempt to support Mr. Thompson, and simultaneously, a brief synthesis of some current thinking on relevant topics. Perhaps Mr. Hope will explain why Mr. Thompson was urged to write twice to the *RECORD* on this topic in an attempt to rouse the profession.

#### REPORT OF THE SECOND ANGLO-SCANDINAVIAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE

MR. P. M. WHITEMAN, F.L.A., *Lecturer, Leeds School of Librarianship*, writes:

I am sorry that Mr. Roy Rates (in the April *RECORD*, page 102) takes exception to my review of this report. May I make three points in reply:

(a) If the report "was primarily intended for those who attended" (about sixty in all), why was this not stated, and why were 300 copies produced? The report came to me as a publication of the L.A. and was reviewed as such.

(b) In my review I briefly complimented the Lewisham Borough Council on its *production* of the report. Mr. Rates points out that Lewisham *paid* for production (another fact not stated in the publication itself), and that it was therefore "only reasonable to limit the expenditure . . .". One can sympathize with his viewpoint, but this being the report of a conference organized by the L.A., surely the generosity of Lewisham should have been supplemented by a contribution from L.A. funds, to facilitate the inclusion of all the papers in full.

(c) The choice of the word "stencilled", in the bibliographical reference at the head of the review, was not mine. Mr. Rates will be glad to know that as "an instructor in one of our library schools" I was able to identify the use of offset-litho via "Duplimats", but if this is not

one method of "duplicating" (and about the best for a large number of copies) where are we with our terminology?

#### WRITINGS OF GEORGE FORSTER

MR. R. L. KAHN, PH.D., *Assistant Professor, Department of Germanics, University of Washington, Seattle 5*, writes:

The Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin (German Academy of Sciences, Berlin) is in the process of publishing the writings of Johann George Adam Forster (1754-94). The first volume, the *Ansichten vom Niederrhein* (1791), appeared last year as No. IX of the series.

As co-editor of the edition, I should very much appreciate it, if librarians would inform me, whether they have in their archives any letters, documents, manuscripts, and works written by, or referring to, George Forster and/or his father, Johann Reinhold Forster (1729-98).

The two Forsters were authors and natural scientists of repute, who accompanied Captain James Cook on his second voyage around the world (1772-5). The younger Forster lived in England from 1766 until 1778, and later resided for longer periods in Germany (Kassel, Mainz), Poland (Vilna), and France (Paris). Both of these scholars were members of many learned societies and corresponded extensively with the most distinguished savants of their day.

I would welcome any hint regarding the possible location of additional Forster-material.

#### Library Association Library

*Correction of entry in November, 1958*

CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF SECRETARIES OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES. The retention of documents and the use of microfilm. London, 1958. 6 p. 025.173

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1959

##### 010—BIBLIOGRAPHY

- LONDON. NORTH-WESTERN POLYTECHNIC. SCHOOL OF LIBRARIANSHIP. Towards a general theory of historical bibliography, by I. R. Willson. 1958. 8 p. 010.2
- HOLMES, T. J. The education of a bibliographer: an autobiographical essay. Cleveland, Ohio, Western Reserve University Press, 1957. xi, 54 p. 010.4
- ADAMS, C. M., *compiler*. Randall Jarrell: a bibliography. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina, 1958. 012
- ELKINS, W. M. The life and works of Charles Dickens, 1812-1870. Philadelphia, Free Library, 1946. xiii, 58 p. 012
- HAYS, A. N., *compiler*. David Starr Jordan: a bibliography of his writings, 1871-1931. Stanford, Calif., Stanford U.P., 1952. 8 p.l., 3-195 p. 012

- KANSAS. UNIVERSITY. LIBRARY. P. S. O'HEGARTY COLLECTION. William Butler Yeats: a catalog of an exhibition, by Hester M. Black. Lawrence, 1958. 41, 1 p. 012
- MITCHELL LIBRARY, GLASGOW. Catalogue of Robert Burns collection. Glasgow Corporation Public Libraries, 1959. vii, 217 p. 012
- SYDNEY. PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES. MITCHELL LIBRARY. Sydney Ure Smith: memorial exhibition, 1950. Sydney, 1950. 41 p. 012
- MASSACHUSETTS. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Publications of the Institute and theses for advanced degrees for the year ending July 1, 1958. Cambridge, Mass., 1958. 109 p. 013.37899
- GREAT BRITAIN. STATIONERY OFFICE. Government publications 1957; catalogue. London, H.M.S.O., 1958. ix, 213-431, xlvi p. 015.42
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- TURKEY. MİLLÎ KÜTÜPHANE, BIBLIOGRAFYA ENSTİTÜSÜ YAYINLARI. Türkiye bilsubat-martiyogرافyasi . . . 1958. 1, ocak-subatmart. Ankara, Türk, Tarih Kurumu Basimevi, 1958. v, 95 p. Gift. 015.56
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- COUNCIL OF THE TRADE AND TECHNICAL PRESS. Business and specialized publications of Great Britain. London, 1958. 13-111 p. 016.052
- THWAITE, M. F. Hertfordshire newspapers, 1772-1955. Hertfordshire Local History Council, 1956. 42 l. 016.072
- OSAKA PREFECTURAL LIBRARY. A classified catalogue of the collection of old books in the Tennoji branch. Part 1: Books printed before 1800. Osaka, 1958. 5, 56 p. 016.09
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- POLLARD, A. W. Early illustrated books: a history of the decoration and illustration of books in the 15th and 16th centuries. 3rd ed. London, Kegan Paul, Trench Trübner, 1926. viii, 254 p. 096.1
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## 400—LANGUAGE

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HECTOR, L. C. The handwriting of English documents. London, Edward Arnold, 1958. [4]-126 p. 417

(To be continued)

## Reviews

CASEY (R. S.) and PERRY (J. W.), eds. *Punched cards: their application to science and industry*. 2nd ed. 1958. x, 697 pp. (N.Y., Reinhold.)

The progress which has been made in America, since 1951, in the use of punched-card techniques for data processing is reflected in the fact that only four of the chapters in the first edition of this book have been carried over unchanged into the present edition. All other chapters have been rewritten or replaced. Computation aspects of punched cards are mentioned only in the bibliography, and the greater part of the book is now devoted to the use of punched cards in subject analysis, information retrieval and library routines. It must be admitted that many of the applications described here have already been written up in library literature: for example, the ASM-SLA system for metallurgical literature, the National Bureau of Standards Peek-a-Boo system for instrument literature, and the Zato-coding system of Allied Research Associates have been described in the proceedings of the 1957 Cleveland Conference on Systems for Information Retrieval and in other American publications. Nevertheless, the volume offers the librarian a handy and well-balanced selection of examples of punched-card applications from which he can select those which correspond most closely to his needs, while, at the same time, serving the purpose of an elementary instruction manual for those who are new to the art. The average librarian may find the chapter on the use of punched cards in library routines of more practical value than the numerous descriptions of systems for information retrieval, many of which serve only to emphasize the limitations of punched-card technique in this field. In spite of this, the book is a fruitful source of ideas for handling specific retrieval problems and every librarian will find something of interest therein.

L. J. ANTHONY

DAVISON (G. H.). *Microcopy cards and microfiche: review of progress in 1958*. (Duplicated.) 23 pp. Rotherham, United Steel Co. Ltd.

The members of the Yorkshire Group of the

R. and S.L. Section have been favoured during the last few years by receiving Mr. Davison's "review" as an appendix to their annual report. Copies have gone to the L.A. Library and to a few individuals known to be particularly interested in the subject. It has, right from its inception, been worthy of a wider appreciation.

Mr. Davison must have gone to a great deal of trouble to amass such a wealth of detail on these fast-developing techniques. The introduction to this issue gives brief particulars of ten projects or news items. There is a mention of "two-sided" cards from the Microcard Foundation, an improvement to the Peek-a-Boo system called Microcite, and a suggestion that I. R. Maxwell and Co., Ltd., is to put out a questionnaire on microtexts to 12,000 librarians and institutions (has anyone seen this yet?), and a Readex Microprint indexing project of British 18th-century newspapers and periodicals.

The main text deals with opaque forms of microtext and microfiche, and in both sections details of publishers of microcopies and their titles, and manufacturers of new readers are given. In the three pages of "new readers for microcopy cards", for instance, nine firms with readers available or projected are mentioned, though there is some little confusion caused by listing agents as well as manufacturers. On page 15 details given for the Kodagraph Microprint reader are dissimilar (though complementary) to those given on page 16 under an agent's name. In the microfiche reader section, it is a pity that the Dagmar reader, under the agent's name, is described as "designed for microfilm, but equipped with microcopy card holder to take card 5 in. × 3 in. or 9 in. × 12 in.". This should be: designed for microfiche 5 in. × 3 in. or 9 cm. × 12 cm., also takes microfilm. It is correctly described under the Dutch manufacturer's name on the next page.

But these are minor details. I would not want to deprive the Yorkshire members of their usual appendix, but I do feel that the appropriate L.A. committee should ask Mr. Davison to allow it to effect a wider distribution of what is a unique collection of information.

L. L. ARDERN

PERRY (J. W.) and KENT (A.). *Tools for machine literature searching*. 1958. xviii, 972 pp., tables, diag. (N.Y., Interscience Publishers.)

Ten years ago the authors initiated a research programme which had, as its objective, the retrieval of information from large collections of

documents by electronic methods. In developing their ideas they found it necessary, not only to reformulate many of the principles on which traditional methods of information retrieval were based, but to develop equipment designed specifically for this purpose. The result was the WRU Searching Selector which has now been in operation for three years as a "pilot plant" from which experience of operating procedures based on new theoretical principles could be obtained.

This book presents the essence of their experiment. Beginning with an account of the theoretical and logical relationships on which the system is founded, it goes on to describe the procedures which were initiated for analysing and encoding the information contained in documents, in such a way that it could be handled by the electronic equipment designed for the purpose. A considerable portion of the book is devoted to the design and operation of the WRU Selector which, in its "pilot plant" form, should be described as electromechanical rather than electronic. It became necessary in the course of the work to devise a "machine language" in which there is a one-to-one relationship between each word or symbol and the idea it represents, and the Semantic Code Dictionary, which forms the last section of the book, lists over 8,500 terms or "words" of this machine language with the English equivalents.

This is not a book for the novice in documentation. In fact, any real appreciation of the ideas expressed here demands more than a little knowledge of linguistics, logic, mathematics, information theory and computer programming, as well as familiarity with the principles and practice of recording and retrieving information in the library sense. Nevertheless, and in spite of its occasional prolixity, it is the first really useful book on machine literature searching to appear and, regarded as a progress report on what is undoubtedly a most far-reaching piece of research, it deserves careful scrutiny by all concerned with the problems of information retrieval.

L. J. ANTHONY

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. NORTH-WESTERN BRANCH.  
*Union list of periodicals in the libraries of the North West*. 1958. 117, (6) p. (From G. A. Carter, Warrington P.L., 12s. 6d.)

No library can have too many lists of periodicals. The scope and size of the outstanding lists, such as *BUCOP* and Gregory, require that they be supplemented by more easily-produced subject or regional lists. The list under review is an excellent

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example. The periodical holdings of 112 libraries, most of which are not included in *BUCOP*, are listed albeit in an abbreviated form. It is an excellent piece of co-operation: public, university, institutional and industrial libraries have submitted lists of their holdings, numbering in total 7,000 different periodicals. There is a good coverage of engineering and industrial subjects, such as metallurgy, mining, shipping, cotton etc., which are the very subjects not well represented in London.

Comments on omissions are useless in reviews of periodical lists. No doubt the North-Western Branch, having had the initiative to issue such a list, will now be considering how by co-operation and/or increased expenditure they may provide a wider coverage for their area. One problem can be usefully discussed, however, that of form of entry, particularly any variations from the rules adopted by the *World list of scientific periodicals* or *BUCOP*. This list varies only on two matters: (a) the entry of periodicals which have changed their titles under the *present* title with notes of previous titles and references from them, and (b) the entry of titles beginning with an abbreviation, which are considered as though spelt out. A spiral binding is doubtless cheaper than a more conventional binding, but a foolscap volume will soon warp and rebinding will be costly. No one who has ever attempted such a task as preparing a union list of these dimensions need be told how much Mr. J. C. Hartas deserves our thanks.

K. R. McCOLVIN

NATIONAL BOOK LEAGUE. *Education book guide, volume IV, 1959*. (Councils and Education Press, 14s.)

This annual guide, now in its fourth year, is one of the most useful of the N.B.L.'s bibliographical undertakings. It is intended primarily for school use, but its scope is wider than its title suggests, as the 2,000 entries cover not only textbooks, but books considered suitable for a school library; which in practice means that most major subject fields are represented.

Works published in the U.K. in 1958 and suitable for all ages up to 18 qualify for inclusion. Arrangement is by well-chosen subject headings

and adequate bibliographical details are given for each entry. Short, non-critical annotations are provided, and a useful feature is an indication of the age or attainment group for which each book is suited. Dewey decimal numbers are given for works of non-fiction, and the guide is rounded off by a list of publishers, with their addresses, and an index of authors and editors.

This publication is worth a place on the shelves of most public libraries, but its main value will be in the school. It should go a long way towards remedying the complaint, frequently heard from teachers, that they are forced to select class and school library books without knowing exactly what is available on any particular subject.

W. L. SAUNDERS

COCKERELL (S. M.). *The repairing of books*. 1958. 110 p., illus. (Sheppard Press, 12s. 6d.)

For nearly half a century the name Cockerell has brought to mind both a highly skilled craftsman and an able exponent of the technique of craft bookbinding. It is encouraging to find Mr. Sydney Cockerell carrying on the traditions of his distinguished father—Douglas Cockerell—and we are in his debt for the skill and artistry he now displays in maintaining the standards of a craft which, if it is not dying, is certainly not as vigorous as it was.

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E. A. CLOUGH

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To a large extent it has been true that industrial management in the U.K. has just "grewed". Only in comparatively recent years have serious

attempts been made to formulate principles and enunciate theories in such aspects of managerial activity as labour relations, delegation of authority, marketing research, etc. Gradually the efforts of a few enthusiasts and the influence of American ideas, but more important, the active strong competition from Commonwealth and foreign business enterprise are now having some effect on British management. Traditions and habits are particularly hard to break in Britain, and the fact that new ideas of industrial organization has been successfully implanted in the minds of managers and directors must be credited to the work of the British Institute of Management in particular and to various other interested organizations. The Institute has encouraged the writing of textbooks, publishes a professional journal and many works on special topics of management, established a syllabus of study for the award of a diploma and sponsored courses of study.

The Librarian of the British Institute of Management has prepared a list of books which represent the cream of British publications on business management with some American titles to fill the more important gaps. There does not appear to be any serious omission but there are one or two peculiarities. The only bibliography mentioned is an O.E.E.C. publication on productivity. Surely it would have been more useful to have included instead a more general bibliography such as the *International bibliography of economics*? This is also the only title listed by O.E.E.C. agencies. The O.E.E.C. volume, *Inter-firm comparison* (1957), might usefully have been included.

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This is a list of basic reference works, bibliographical tools, textbooks, monographs and journals in pure sciences and related technologies.



The books are primarily of undergraduate standard, but some more advanced works for faculty use and graduate study are included. Arrangement for each type of material is by broad subject groups, e.g., aeronautical engineering, astronomy, biology, chemical engineering, chemistry, etc.

Although the list was compiled at the request of the faculty of a new university, the choice of subject groups does not seem helpful from a teaching point of view. This is particularly the case for the mechanical sciences, where books which are basic to the common core of knowledge taught to engineers are scattered within several groups. For example, texts on fluid mechanics are to be found under aeronautical engineering, chemical engineering, civil and sanitary engineering, mechanical engineering, and physics. A re-arrangement under basic groups, such as fluid mechanics, thermodynamics and heat transfer, strength for materials, etc., would be of assistance to both teacher and student. It would also make for easier evaluation of the list. What is at first sight a startling omission is found to be a rather odd allocation to subject group. Thus Shapiro's *Dynamics and thermodynamics of compressible fluid flow* is to be found under civil and sanitary engineering.

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This pamphlet could be a useful secondary check-list for any librarian starting a collection in science and technology or engaged in stock revision.

J. W. MARSHALL

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The only fault I can find with this pleasant little work is that it is so short. The distinguished editor of the *Library Review* has concentrated some months of pleasant research into the beginnings not only of the two associations, but also those of library journalism in both countries.

The great names of our early profession become significant for us and the inspiration the members on both sides drew from the International Conference of Librarians, 1877, is disclosed. I must not quote from a pamphlet which can be read in a half-hour, but some of its precepts are worth repetition. Thus: the library student, indeed the librarian, robs himself of much if he adopts Henry Ford's attitude that "history is bunk" and refuses to know that of even his own profession; that there were giants attending in 1877 who had founded in 1876 in America the A.L.A. and led a year later to the L.A.U.K. over here; that the *Library Journal*, edited most creatively by Dewey, for some time served as the organ of both associations and, what is more surprising, that the British rallied to their association more quickly than the Americans to theirs. But there is an excellent bit of retrieval in the last two pages. A brief article reprinted from *The Academy* in 1876, and attributed to the fine orientalist and linguist, Max Müller, definitely suggests a central co-operative cataloguing system. Müller was associated with the Bodleian from 1856 and from 1865 to 1867 was curator of the oriental works there. His suggestion probably, as Mr. Macleod suggests, inspired the card distribution of the Library of Congress. We were more conservative. It took sixty-odd years for such a system to begin here and then it was not by a unity of chartered librarians, but by Harrods, and, good as it was, ceased for lack of library support. The *B.N.B.* was under discussion at the same time, it is true, but came a year or two later, and only in the past year or so has the reproduction of its entries on standard cards brought an efficient card catalogue of current books within the reach of every library.

This pamphlet has led me a little beyond Mr. Macleod's own statements, but it is such leading that is given in these few valuable pages. A worthy addition to a fine series.

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## Obituaries

MACKINTOSH.—We regret to note the death of Miss A. D. Mackintosh, F.L.A., formerly Librarian, Berwickshire Co.L., on 20th January, 1959.

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Mr. Shapland began his library career in his native Swansea, and served in World War I with the Machine Gun Corps in France, where he became a gas casualty. In 1924, he was appointed to the staff of the Bolton Public

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Mr. Shapland began his library career in his native Swansea, and served in World War I with the Machine Gun Corps in France, where he became a gas casualty. In 1924, he was appointed to the staff of the Bolton Public

Library, where he gained experience as a branch librarian. His next move—in 1928—was to Sheffield as First Assistant Cataloguer; six years later, he was promoted Librarian of the Commercial, Science and Technology Department of that City's Central Library. By 1944 Mr. Shapland had been appointed Chief Cataloguer in Newcastle upon Tyne City Libraries, where he remained until his Mansfield appointment in 1947.

Donald Shapland's diffident personality concealed from strangers qualities which soon became apparent to all who worked beside him. The long and varied experience quoted had amassed in his memory a fund of information which was kindly offered, on request, at all times. During his service in Mansfield, a gramophone record library service was inaugurated, and the bookstock was improved in quality and quantity in all departments; he consolidated the great advances made by his predecessor, Mr. F. E. Cronshaw.

Mr. Shapland was also responsible for the administration of a small but attractive museum and art gallery; it has been maintained in a manner which constantly entices visitors from all parts of Nottinghamshire. Lectures and film shows of his choice, in the winter season just ended, have regularly attracted audiences of up to five hundred. His staff and readers will miss him for a long time to come, and the sympathy of all who knew him is extended to Mrs. Shapland in her sad loss.

N. MCGILL

THOMAS.—We regret to note the death of Miss M. I. Thomas, A.L.A., formerly Deputy Librarian of Bootle, in January, 1959.

TURNER.—We regret to note that Mr. Fred Turner, formerly Librarian of Brentford, died on 5th February, 1959, aged 94.

WHITE.—The death is announced, after a short illness, of Mr. Percival S. White, F.L.A. Mr. White joined the staff of the Liverpool Public Libraries in 1926 after service with Wiltshire County, Middlesex County, and Wallasey, and in 1953 was appointed Superintendent of Branch Libraries, a post which he held at the time of his death on 5th April, 1959. Mr. White, elected a Fellow in 1940, was Chairman of the Liverpool and District Division of the A.A.L. during the early post-war years.

G. CHANDLER

WHITELOCKE.—Mr. B. H. Whitelocke, M.B.E., former Borough Librarian, Lewisham Public Libraries, died after a brief illness, at a nursing home on 29th March, 1959, at the age of 77.

All of Mr. Whitelocke's fifty-nine years' working life was spent in Lewisham's library service, starting his career with the Lewisham Library Commissioners in 1897 as a junior assistant in the first library established locally under the free library movement. He was appointed Chief Librarian in 1920. During his thirty-six years as Chief, and later Borough Librarian, he devoted his energies with great success to the modernization and expansion of the library service, including the provision of three branch libraries and the introduction of a mobile library service and a gramophone record lending library. For his services he was awarded the M.B.E. in the New Year's Honours List of 1954. Mr. Whitelocke retired in 1956. He will be missed by many for a man of wide sympathy and judgment; he was blessed with the great gift of friendship, tolerance and good humour.

R.S.

## Appointments and Retirements

AGYEI-GYANE.—Mr. L. Agyei-Gyane, Assistant, Ghana Library Board, to be Assistant, University College of Ghana L.

BAILEY.—Mr. W. Bailey, A.L.A., Library Assistant, Prescott Area, Lancs. Co. L., to be Senior Assistant, Huyton Region.

BURMAN.—Mr. C. R. Burman, B.A., A.L.A., Assistant Librarian, Zoological Society of London, to be Technical Documentation Officer and Librarian, Liverpool P.L.

DURBIDGE.—Mr. L. G. Durbidge, F.L.A., Senior Assistant, Bedford Co. L., to be Organizer, Technical Library Services, Notts. Co. L.

FANNING.—Mr. D. C. St. J. Fanning to be Assistant, Golders Green Branch, Hendon P.L.

GREEN.—Mr. N. Green, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Manchester College of Science and Technology Library, to be Librarian, Nottingham and District Technical College.

INGRAM.—Mr. B. R. Ingram, Assistant Librarian, Devon Co. L., to be Reference Librarian, Exmouth Branch.

MACPHAIL.—Mr. I. MacPhail, M.A., F.L.A., Senior Assistant, Trinity College Library, Dublin, to be Librarian, United College, Winnipeg.

NEAL.—Mrs. B. Neal (*née* York), Assistant, Wellingborough P.L., to be Assistant, Kettering P.L.

OLDMAN.—Dr. C. B. Oldman, C.B., C.V.O., M.A., F.L.A., Principal Keeper, Dept. of Printed Books, British Museum, has retired.

PAGE.—Miss J. K. Page, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Students' Section, Kent Co. L., to be Senior Assistant, Tonbridge Branch, Kent Co. L.

PENNING.—Mr. D. Penning, F.L.A., Area Librarian, W. Hertfordshire Area, Herts. Co. L., to be Borough Librarian of Port Talbot.

PRATT.—Miss G. M. Pratt, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Bedworth Region, Warwickshire Co. L., to be Mobile Librarian, Wilton Region, Wilts. Co. L.

SPENCER.—Mr. W. Spencer, A.L.A., Library Assistant, Droylsden Area, Lancs. Co. L., to be Senior Assistant, Droylsden Area.

STOTT.—Mrs. J. Stott, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Manchester P.L., to be Senior Assistant, Urmston Area, Lancs. Co. L.

### Corrections

PITT.—Mr. D. R. Pitt, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Wandsworth P.L., to be Branch Librarian, Cranford Branch, Heston and Isleworth P.L.

SEACOMBE.—Mrs. A. J. Seacombe (*née* Spencer), F.L.A., Librarian, Petrochemicals Ltd., to be Deputy Librarian-in-charge, Urmston Area, Lancs. Co. L.

## Appointments Vacant

Chartered Librarians are advised to refrain from applying for any post in public libraries demanding Registration Qualifications (A.L.A. or F.L.A.) which is advertised in the General or Clerical Divisions of the National Scales or in accordance with the Miscellaneous Salary Scales.

### MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Applications are invited from chartered librarians, preferably university graduates, for the post of CHIEF LIBRARIAN (man or woman) at the National Institute for



Medical Research. The duties include supervising the work of this large medical library which serves not only the National Institute for Medical Research, but also all units of the Medical Research Council. Initial salary according to qualifications and experience within the range £1,345—£1,660, with superannuation benefits under the National Health Service Superannuation Scheme. Candidates should send a résumé of their career, details of qualifications, and the names and addresses of two professional referees, to the Director, National Institute for Medical Research, The Ridgeway, Mill Hill, London, N.W.7.

#### LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

KEPPEL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1.

Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians for the appointment of LIBRARIAN. Candidates must have had considerable experience in medical or scientific libraries. A pass in the examination in the Literature and Librarianship of Medicine would be most desirable, as would a knowledge of foreign languages and foreign scientific publications.

The salary scale offered will depend upon the experience and qualifications of the successful candidate and initially may be expected to be in the range £1,475 to £1,775. Family allowances of £50 for each child of school age will also be payable and the post will be subject to superannuation under the terms of F.S.S.U.

Applications with *curriculum vitae* and the names of two referees should be made in writing to the Dean, by 31st May, 1959.

Duty will begin on or about 1st October, 1959.

#### KENYA GOVT. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

LIBRARIAN required by Kenya Government Medical Department, on probation for pensionable employment. Salary scale (including inducement pay) £879, rising to £1,422 a year (for men) or to £1,329 a year (for women). Commencing salary according to experience. Outfit allowance £40. Free passages. Liberal leave on full salary after tours of 36/45 months. Separation allowance payable to male officers. N.H.S. Superannuation rights may be preserved in approved cases. Candidates must be Associates of the Library Association. Write to the Crown Agents, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1. State age.

*Contributions and communications (including advertisements) should be sent to the Editor, Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1, by the 15th of the month preceding that of publication (Tel. Eus. 5856 ext. 9)*

name in block letters, full qualifications and experience, and quote M3C/44870/LAM.

#### HARRODS LIMITED

Harrods Ltd. have vacancies for young men with some knowledge of the Book Trade or Library profession for work in their Public Libraries Supply Section. Good prospects for advancement. Permanent, pensionable posts. Apply, in writing, or before 11 a.m., to the Staff Manager, 42 Hans Crescent, S.W.1.

#### GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA, CANADA

The Government of the Province of Alberta invites applications for the position of ASSISTANT TO THE SUPERVISOR OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Duties: (1) To assist in the promotion and development of Public Libraries throughout the Province; (2) To visit Public Libraries and give professional advice where needed; (3) To address interested groups when called upon; (4) To assist the Supervisor as required.

Qualifications: (1) Should be a graduate of an accredited library school or equivalent (suitable library qualifications, preferably with university degree); (2) Some experience in public or regional library administration.

Salary range from \$4,740 to \$5,940 per annum, according to experience. Three weeks' paid vacation, superannuation and health insurance. This permanent position offers scope, initiative, and good opportunity for advancement.

Applications should be made in writing, enclosing a recent photograph, and giving the names of three references to the Agent-General of Alberta, Alberta House, 37 Hill Street, London, W.1, England.

#### LIBRARY ASSOCIATION EXAMINERS

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Examiner in Registration Group B(iv) (*Bibliography and Documentary Reproduction*). Applicants should give an account of their careers, including any teaching experience they have had, and name two referees. Examiners are required to give an undertaking that during the period of their service they will not give tuition, either orally or by correspondence, for the examination in which they mark.

Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Chaucer House, Malet Place, W.C.1, by 30th May, 1959.

## TABS

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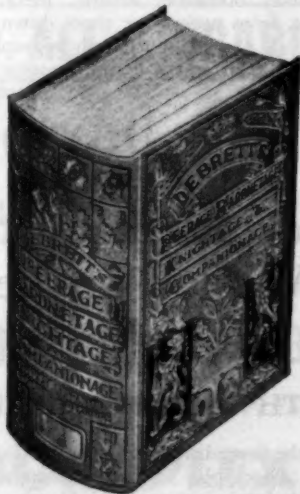
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